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CASA WAPPY.

Among the best of Dr. Moir's pieces was "Casa Wappy" - a peerless outpouring of his muse over the grave of a beloved child. It comes from the innermost heart of the bereav-ed parent, and to the end of time it will bring tears to the eyes even of those happy few to whom sorrow is yet but a name; to those who mourn the loss of a beloved child, we date not venture to portray the emotion which the reading of it will be sure to bring. "Casa Wappy" was the name by which his little lisping boy always called himself.

Despair was in her last fairwell Tears of anguish may not tell, When thou didst die; Words may not paint our grief for thee. Sighs are but bubbles on the sea Of our unfathomed arony,

Casa Wappy!

Thou wert a vision of delight, To bless us given;
Beauty embodied to our sight— Beauty embodied to ou.

A type of heaven,
So dear to us thou wert; thou art
Even less thine own self, than a part
Of mine, or of thy mother's heart,
Casa Wappy!

Thy bright, brief day knew no decline—
"Twas cloudless joy;
Sunrise and night alone were thine, Beloved boy!
This morn beheld thee blithe and gay;
That found thee prostrate in decay;
And ere a third shone; clay was clay,
Casa Wappy!

Gem of our hearth, household pride, Earth's undefiled, Could love have saved, thou hadst not died, Our dear, sweet child!
Our dear, sweet child!
Humbly we bow to Fate's decree;
Yet had we hoped that Time should see
Thee mourn for us, not us for thee,
Casa Wappy!

Do what I may, go where I will,
Thou meet'st my sight;
There dost thou glide before me still—
A form of light; I feel thy breath upon my cheek— Till, oh! my heart is like to break; I see thee smile, I hear thee speak, Casa Weppy!

Methinks thou smil'st before me now, With glance of stealth; The hair thrown back from thy full brow,

In buoyant health:
I see thine eyes' deep violet light—
Thy dimpled cheek carnationed bright—
Thy clasping arms, so round and white— Casa Wappy!

The nursery shows thy pictured wall, Thy bat—thy bow—
Thy cloak and bonnet—club and ball— But where art thou? A corner holds thine empty chair, Thy playthings idly scattered there, But speak to us of our despair,

DEBATE ON THE GAMBLING BILL.

Casa Wappy!

MR. CHENEY'S REMARKS. On motion of Mr. Cheney of Lebanon, thie House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend the 55th chapter of the Revised Statutes—(The Gambling Bill)—the question being on an amendment to insert the word of common, before "gaming houses," in the 10th line of

Mr. Cheney of Lebanon said: I did not intend to address the House on the bill now under consideration: but as other gentlemen have given their views so freely, I also will give my opinion. And I regret exceedingly the turn that this protracted discussion has taken—that insinuations and personal allusions must be sharers in it, that the feelings of gentlemen should be injured; and I do hope that those between whom there is a misunderstanding will come to a reconciliation - will take some healing branch and cast it into these bitter waters of strife, and thus these waters shall resume their wonted sweetness, and these gentlemen thall take each other by the hand.

shall take each other by the hand.

The gentleman from Limerick, too, is not so well posted up in matters of history as he should be. He says the Temperance Law is a Democratic measure, that the Democrats and a portion of the Whigs passed it. Now the simple truth is, that the Liquor Law was passed by the his of the Free Soil party, and a part of the hig party and a part of the Democratic party; d if the gentleman, who is no dull scholar in art," he will not be at a loss where to confer

I have almost said, during this discussion that I was sorry this bill was introduced—and this, for the reason that it might do injury to the Temperance Law. But, sir, on a careful examination of the whole subject, I am prepared to say that I am not sorry—and I cannot be satisfied with a simple negative, but I make the affirmation that I am glad this bill has been prefied with a simple negative, but I make the affirmation that I am glad this bill has been presented; I rejoice in it—and I thus rejoice, because the introduction of this bill, will if in nothing else, yet in this respect, do good; it will bring out the opposition to the Liquor law—for I hold that this opposition, if it exists at all, had better be out than in. It will be better all, had better be out than in. It will be better for the opponents of this law themselves. Indeed, I think they already feel better. The gentleman from Bangor, (I regret that he is not in his seat) was never more good-natured than when I last saw him, and any one can perceive by casting an eye upon the gentleman from Biddeford, that this "John Rogers" is not up, but down to "blood warm," to say the least.

It will be better, also, for the friends of the Law. We shall then "know the worst and can provide for it." There is an opposition to our excellent Temperance law, and I would not undertake to conceal it. There is an itching, restless commingling of hate and bitterness—a subterrancen fire burning in all its fury—It was here, at the Summer session, it is here

This ill-feeling, this fire, has been suppressed, call our step, and return to the air above, this to be sure - suppressed by the successful operation of the law, which has given to the winds the false prophecies of false prophets and takes sons of prophets — suppressed by the bold attacks from thousands of pulpits — suppressed by that order, and peace, and comfort and happiness which now reign in many a family once a very hell upon earth. Now, I say, let this fire out. Give it vent. Let it spend itself. It fire out. Give it vent. Let it spend itself. It fire out. The gentleman from Bangor in addressing the House on there at this time, upon

gentlemen have given us to understand that they shall not speak again upon this question,) and when the last peal of the accompanying thunder shall have died away, then will the clouds and vapors disappear, then will the air be purer and sweeter, and then will the glori-ous Sun of Temperance and Reform shine out with new beauty and splendor, warming and invigorating and cheering every section of the

I say, again, let this opposition develope it-I say, again, let this opposition develope to self—the quicker, the better. To change the figure, let us see the enemy. Let us have him in a position where we can calculate his strength. Give us a a fair field and an open fight." We a position where we can can take his view as a fair field and an open fight." We ask no more. This will put the friends of temperance on their guard, for, at this very moment, the great danger is that many will lie down upon their arms, thinking the battle fought and the victory won, cre as soldiers they have wheeled into line or fired the first gun. I am ready to meet my vote on the temperance law here and everywhere. I have met it at home. My friend from South Berwick has met it at home—met it with a vengeance, too— met it by the application of the torch of the incendiary to his property—and, as it has been reported, the inquiry has been made in a grog-shop in reference to my humble self—"Why don't you blow him up. If we had him here, we would blow him up." a.

we would blow him up." ...
Mr. Speaker, the world will not miss me, when I am dead. I shall be remembered only in the hearts of a few warm, tried friends. Not so with the gentleman from Bangor Talents like his do not die in a day. It can matter little then, so far as the world is concerned, what becomes of me and my children. And, what becomes of me and my children. And, therefore, I say it, and I know what I am exing, and every temperance man can understand me, that it would be better, infinitely better for me to be "blown up"—for the midnight torch to be applied to my dwelling, and my own bones and those of my wife and little ones, to be mingled with its ashes—than that the temperance law should be repealed. I have no courage, sir. I make no such profession. I am a timid man. But I have enough of something, gentlemen may call it what they pleace, to do what I believe is right, and face the consequen-

What is gambling, Mr. Speaker? I go to no dictionary to seek a definition. I have only to ould not grant one to destroy the ma- insiders or outsiders, is to get money, or in say that it embraces almost every thing wicked.

It leads to intemperance, licentiousness, Sabbath breaking, and a host of other evils. Gambath breaking, and a host of other evils. Gambath breaking, and a host of other evils. bling blunts the moral sense; cats out, cancer- inds and renders the drunkard a burden lar, or its fruits and potentialities. The like, the conscience; destroys all respect for things human or sacred. The gambler fears neither God, nor man, nor devil. "The finished gumbler," says Dr. Nott, "has no hearthe would gamble upon his mother's coffin."

The would gamble upon his mother's coffin."

The respect for the people among whom he dwells. It is objected also, "You have no right to interfere with the people's desires or egislate on what the people shall not

There is no depravity too desperate and deep for the gambler. The late Rev. William B. drink."

Tappan of Boaton is authority for the following I answer, suppose there should be a engage in a game of cards."
This is the fact which Mr. Tappan made t

subject on gambling.
But we are told that this bill disturbs a innocent amusements" of the higher walkf society. So it was said at the time of the sage of the Liquor Law, that one couldn't keep a little camphor or alcohol in his he without exposing himself to the visit of afficer with his search warrant. And there as ficer with his search warrant. And there as much weight in the one objection as the er, and none at all in either. It is a man of aw simply, manufactured by the enemies this bill, from gleaning in the field of the win fancy—it is a mark, set up by our optents for the sake of having something to shout—Who believes any gendeman will ever disturbed in his "innocent amusements." The contemplated law is for the same charges for whom all laws are made—for "the less" contemplated law is in the same charters for whom all laws are made—for "the laws"—for gamblers—for those who are melt over the land like the locasts of Egypt, wouring every "green thing"—corrupting the orals of the young, and catsing them, cofed with shame and disgrace of the melting them, cofed with shame and disgrace of the meanty that the hof God upon them, and stemply swear (h) they have reason to believe, and do believe, house is a rum-shop or gaming house; there they house be searched. I win to be no priviled character. If I am guilty et me suffer the enalty of the law. If I am mocent, then my mocence will shine brighted or so mean an ack.

While, the we have not at most distant idea of legating on "innoce" amusements," still I mustee allowed, in the connection, to say that I fier widely from an eposition taken

he language of Virgil we may say:

revocate gradum, superasque evades ad auras, opus, hit labor est."

Easy is the descent to Hell; the gate of the Plute lies open night and day—but to rePlute lies open night and day—but to re-

is work, this is labor."

Mr. Green, the reformed gambler, relates a circumstance where a young man commenced playing for "a button," and ended in losing nine hundred dollars—all the money he had—

first out. Give it vent. Let it spend itself. It may as well come out here at this time, upon the discussion of this bill, as at any other time, and upon any other occasion.

It matters not where or when ot how it comes out, provided only it comes out. Let it come out, provided only it comes out. Let it come out, then, I repeat. It will be better and safer for tall. And when that lightning flash of eloquence gleaming from the east, (the gentleman from Biddeford) shall have ceased to gentleman from Biddeford) shall have ceased to dazale our cyes, so that we can look at things as we are accustomed to view them, (for these as we are accustomed to view them, (for these as we are accustomed to view them, (for these as we are accustomed to view them, (for these as we are accustomed to view them, (for these as we are accustomed to view them, (for these as we are accustomed to view them, (for these as a brave commander to show them where

notent dissyllable, if you let it lie in your quarto—but attach it to this bill, and it gives it the cattle show, a company of gamblers offered fifty dollars for the use of a house for two days Such a house could not be called a "common"

I have thus given my views upon this bill; and after giving my vote I shall be content to leave this matter with my constituents and my God. On this question, as on all others I wish to vote so that I can render a good account in that day when I shall stand before the Judge of

SPEECH OF GERRIT SMITH, ESQ. ON THE MAINE LAW.

The Representatives Hall at Albany having been granted for that purpose, Mr. S, male a powerful speech in favor of the passage of the Maine Law in New York. As the "character" is not intended for any Here a brief abstract by a correspondent of the True Wesleyan.

I repat, I am not here to ask a favor, but toarge you as members of the legislature to do your duty, by passing the Main Liquor Law, or a law equally valuable or the safety and happiness of the

community at large,
Seer men should be heard, for sober memre burthened; drunkards are paupen while the cost of pauperism and crite rests almost wholly on the temperane people.

is objected that "you have no right to lesslate on this matter." You have a rift and should exercise it, as the guar-

fact—a fact says Mr. Arvine, which "none but gamblers could think of without shuddering." Three gamblers, desirous of showing their utter contempt of all things sacred in this world when first inhaled, but which in a few moments showed its deleterious effects in ence, some by cperating through Mexican ingly they enter at night in the charnel-house producing a adness, and mad persons were | Commission, some by making opposition, and take from thence a corpse that very das placed in the vault. They bear the decease into the cathedral, pass without the chance into the cathedral pass without the cathedral pass with the cathedral pass without the cathedral pass with the cathedral pass without the cathe light up one of the candles before the altar, see their infuriated state, would you not at pursued. The game is the same, and the the grim corpse by the communion table, ar once pass a law to shut up that gas house? chase constant. It is still the filthy lucre, athering around the table themselves, proced the communion table, are once pass a law to shut up the law to s rumshops, where madmen are manufac- that engrosses the universal attention. tured in very great numbers?

It is further objected, "You must not legislate to destroy property." I admit Congress gets so full of private influences for use as a beverage they are not property, time, without a pretty serious inquiry, and may and should be destroyed. A whether he is himself giving an unbiased dog is property even in the dog days, if it vote. A man who has to determine his be muzzled, but if running at large with- vote while beset by hints, suggestions, in-

rattlesnakes, while he keeps them in that isms, and so forth, must be more than a box, but let him turn them loose upon the man to keep always on the line of imparpavement, and no one will doubt the right | tiality and conscientious duty. The inof the people to kill them all, and to pun- genuity of the lobby members, who always ish the man himself for endangering the swarm about Congress, and all of whom lives of his fellow-citizens Alcohol kept have "axes to grind," is wonderful.

be at an end to-night, would you be in no hurry to pass another for the protection of yourselves and others? You would not rest without doing it, believing the danger prohibiting the traffic?

prepared. If they are not, why then pretrust his child without fear of his being ruined by the rum-devil."

A beautiful white swan, which, with two mates, had alighted in the village of Jamestown, N. Y., was killed on the 24th ult. It ed six feet and six inches from tip to tip of its wings, and twenty seven inche from the end of its bill to the base of it

JOHN P. HALE.

The press of different parties, in no-ticing Mr. Hale's prospective retirement from the Senate, speak of his career in that body in terms of the highest praise. Mr. Raymond, of the N. Y. Times, con-cludes an eulogistic notice as follows:

Ilale certainly persisted through all manner of report in his good nature, and deserved, if he did not always win, the palm. For ready wit and spirited retort, the Senate has never possessed his equal. Had his humor been a little less kindly, it might have spared him such ungenerous and ungentlemanly allusions, as those indulged in a day or two ago, by Mr Sen-ator Borland But the genial nature of the wit was proof to all sorts of assaults. It has lived down a swarm of prejudices. Notwithstanding his alleged abolitionism it is hardly too much to say that Mr. Hale possessed as much personal popularity, and exerted as much personal influence in the Senate, as any other member. They who have occasion to employ the mediation of any Senator to forward a private claim, will bear witness to the favor with which the suggestions and advocacy of. Mr. Hale were uniformly received among

Upon his approaching retirement from the Senate, and resort to private and quiet life, we feel constrained to certify that Mr. John P. Hale has exhibited, throughout his hurried and struggling political existence, as much of talent, sense and acumen as was possible in the position he occupied; more of amiability than is at all common in company with so much wit. other than private use, he will be kind enough to refmin from employing it at

CONGRESSIONAL PORTRAITURE.

The Washingiton correspondent of The Tribune speaks his mind pretty freely in regard to the great object for which men go to Congress and for which others go to the Capital to bore them. He says: It is one of those rosy, verdant, unsophis-

ticated fancies of the great mass of the ingenuous youth of the country, who take deight in turning their eyes towards Washington, that th principal aim of the individdons of the people. Suppose there should by places opened where, for a given sum fame and distinction. It seems a pity to Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the amendment.

With the gentleman from Lubec, I shall vote against it; and with the gentleman form Portland, (Mr. Carter) I shall vote against the proposed amendment of the gentleman from Lubec; and with other gentleman, I trust a large majority of this House, I shall vote for this bill, and thus put it upon the proper track of finding a place among the statutes of the State, as Law.

I places opened where, for a given sum anything to disturb this impression, but really we are constrained to declare that it is an awful delusion. There is here and there a young gentleman of ambitious prevalue, and that it should actually take place, and one after another should come ut of the mill handless, without ability perform any more labor, thus falling on the town or country for support, would be the community ask for a law? and t the community ask for a law? and men who come to Washington, either as inery which pauperized the people. The some way promote their private interests. the people among whom he dwells. I | modes adopted are various; some do it by saving, some by scheming, some by getting contracts, and others, whose position o interfere with the people's desires or don't admit of their being engaged as conegislate on what the people shall not tractors, by a private interest in contracts; some by getting bills through Congress slyly that don't seem what they mean, chase constant. It is still the filthy lucre. Everbody has an "axe to grind."

The consequence of all this is, that the doctrine, and admit also that alcoholic swaying the judgements and views of liquors are property, when kept for medicinal or mechanical uses, but when kept intentions hardly knows himself, half the out a muzzle, any one may destroy it.

A man may have property in a box of threats, political and local influences, soph-

for drinking purposes is not property; it is contraband and confiscate.

If the law to punish murderers should like the law to

GOV. WILLIAMS OF VERMONT.

The Governor says in his Fast Proclato be great where murderers are unpunmation, let us beseech Him to bless the ished. Rumselling is murder, then why Government of the United States, and of not put a full end to it by passing a law this state; that both rulers and people may feel their accountability, and ever act in It is objected again, "the people are not fear of God which is the beginning of wisprepared for the measure." Try them by dom, and so conduct that there may be a letting them have it. I believe they are mutual trust and confidence in each other; and while there should be no insubordina. pare them by giving them the law. It tion among the people, and while the peos said the best way to teach a boy to swim | ple look to the powers that be for protection, is to put him into the water. Let us have let them not be disappointed, and experithe law and we will not ask its repeal. If ence a neglect of their interests, and a dis-you pass it, the people will rise civilly, regard of their wishes and expectations; mentally and morally, and will be more and may they have no reason to say, we ready for the reception of the salvation "looked for judgment and behold oppres-which fits the soul for heaven. This State sion, for righteonsness but behold a cry." would then become like that of 'Maine, a And let us all, in our respective stations, temperance asylum, where a parent might fulfill our duties to ourselves, our neighbors, and our God, humbling ourselves in His presence, lest our "faughter be turned into mourning, and our joy to heaviness," feeling sensible that the Lord will lift up those who are truly afflicted, and mourn; and weep for their transgressions.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE IN MAINE.

There is now some prospect that we shall have a board of agriculture in Maine. The following is the bill reported by the

committee on agriculture.—Journal.

Such a board would be useful as being a central and definitely organized body, to whom the interests of agriculture could be entrusted, and from whom would emanate facts, documents, and suggestious important to be known and acted upon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives in Legislature assembled,

Section 1. Each of the incorporated agricultural societies in this State, shall, at their meetings in the fall for the purpose of holding their cattle shows and fairs, choose one of their members, who shall thereby be a member of the Board of Agriculture of the State of Maine.

Section 2. Every person thus chosen shall receive credentials of the fact of his being thus chosen a member of said Board of Agriculture, signed by the president and secretary of his respective society, and he shall be paid for his services, a sum not exceeding two dollars per day, out of the moneys received by said society from the State in accordance with chapter eightytwo of revised statutes.

Section 3. The Board of Agriculture shall hold a meeting at Augusta, on the third Wednesday of January, annually, shall hold a meeting at Augusta, on the third Wednesday of January, annually, when they shall organize by the choice of a president, secretary, and such other offiommend, from time to time, to the several agricultural societies in the State, and to the people, facts, improvements, discoveries and views, in regard to the then present condition and future prosperity of agriculture in the State, and to annually make to the legislature, through the joint standing legislative committee on agriculture, a report on said subjects which shall be published by the legislature as a public document for distribution among the peo-

DEBATE

In Senate, March 16, upon the resolutions introduced by Mr. Cary, in relation to the general welfare of the people—the question pending, being on an amendment offered by Mr. Bell, as modified by Mr. Cary, substituting the Baltimore resolutions in detail.

Remarks of Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams said, Mr. President:

the democrats had agreed to adopt them. Now, sir, I have no desire to interfere with any action leaders with the guilt of deserting the North, sir, I have no desire to interfere with any action the democratic party has taken, or may take in any of their caucuses or conventions; but when their caucus resolutions are reported to this legislature, and it is proposed to adopt them as an expression of the sentiments of this Legislature and of the people of this State—and when it is boldly announced to the Senate, that all the resolutions of the Legislature of Maine since 1847, favoring human liberty, and opposing the extension of slavery in territories where it does not exist, are misrepresentations of the sentiments of the people of this State—as a humble member of this Senate, I protest sgainst them. The people have never demanded the them. The people have never demanded the passage of any such resolutions; and although I may differ with the Senator who introduced them, as to their popularity, I predict that a majority of the Legislature will not be found to abase thomselves so low as to give them a passage. A slaveholding member of Congress is reported to have said, during the present ses-sion, 'that the North are always very buyable.' I hope we are to give no new evidence of it by the passage of these resolutions. They saver

too much of servicity to suit me.

I am aware that another Presidential election Solong as a single resolution remains upon our Legislative journals (special may be looking to the South for a candidate. The vast patronage of a new administration is seen in the distance, with all the plump offices of the government. So long as a single resolution remains upon our Legislative journals (special through the solution) and alavery at home and abroad. I regard the institution of American slavery as a great moral and political evil, a curse and a stain upon this republic. I of man—a reiteration of the principles avowed in the declaration of independence, aspiring men may fear they shall be deprived of the co-

Arostook is somewhat peremptory. It is, "walk up to the captain's office and settle this matter"—"walk up gentlemen, and face the music!" In other words, down on your knees and make confession to slaveholders, that you did once entertain the belief that chattel slave-

did once entertain the belief that chattel slavery was a moral and political evil; but now you are willing to take it back. We beg you to forgive us, gentlamen—we take it all back.

Sir, whatever may be the principles or policy of political leaders, I have no doubt shat the mass of the people of Maine are opposed to slavery—that they regard it as a great moral and political evil. They are opposed to its encroachments. These sentiments have been often expressed in our political conventions, our public journals, and in our religious associations, by all political parties.

The democratic party have assured us from

The democratic party have assured us from time to time, that theirs is the genuine free-soil party—that if ever free-soil principles succeed, it must be through the democratic party. In 1849, at the democratic State convention held in Portland, a series of resolutions was adopted and published to the world by the party; and I would invite the attention of the Senate to some of the principles laid down in that plat-

"We must make a decided demonstration in

"We must make a decided demonstration in the coming election, in opposition to the extension of slavery in territory now free. We owe it to ourselves to give no countenance to slavery propagandism, and unless the people of California and New Mexico shall form State governments inhibiting slavery, the democracy of Maine will consider it the imperative duty of Congress to extend over those territories the provisions of the ordinance of 1787. Shall we leave a question of such magnitude even in doubt? Some will answer according to their interests, and some honest men may differ, but the great body of the Democracy of Maine will respond with one voice in favor of preserving freedom in our territories by peremptory provisions of law."

Now democrats of Maine, now free-soilers,

Now democrats of Maine, now free-soilers, whatever may have been your doubts before, all is right now! "We take our stand upon the principles involved in this siddress."

Well, Sir, the democratic press of Maine, with perhaps a single exception, published and endorsed this platform, and were in exstacies that they had at last broken the fetters and adopted a platform upon which they knew the masses would delight to stand. This was the true ground for the North to take. I thought so then, and have no resons for chaptering that so then, and have no reasons for changing that pinion. The resolutions upon our legislative curnals are in accordance with that platform. But what new discoveries have been made?—
What has transpired that should produce so sudden a change? What new light has dawned upon the vision of Senators, that they now hate with perfect hatred the doctrines they so recently loved? Why, Sir, it has been a wonderful conversion—so sudden—but perhaps not allogether unexpected by some. It is said the party has been under conviction for some months past, but I have very little faith in the conversion of the masses of that party. This sudden change is somewhat analogous to the conversion of the masses of that party. This sudden change is somewhat analogous to the conversion of the democracy to Polk and Texas, in 1844. It is a well known fact, that prior to 1844, great efforts had been made by the slave-holding States of the Union to acquire Texas. Propositions had been made as early as 1827, for the purchase of that State; and in 1829, soon after President Jackson entered upon the dytics of his office, he authorized Mr. Poinsett. soon after President Jackson entered upon the duties of his office, he authorized Mr. Poinsett, our Minister to Mexico, to offer the sum of \$5,000,000, which offer was rejected. Various other ineffectual attempts were made to secure this vast territory to slavery; and the argument in favor of the measure was, that it would open States, and that the price would be enhanced at

cers as they may deem necessary. It shall be the duty of the Board to discuss such subjects as pertain to the agricultural interests of the State, and to devise and recommend, from time to time, to the several second to the second to the introduction of slaves from foreign countries. The insurrectionary movements in Texas having been carried forward mostly by emigrants from the slave states, only fifteen days elapsed after she declared her independence, before a constitution was adopted, establishing perpetual slavery. Of the fifty-seven signers states. A treaty of annexation was soon proposed, (August 1837) and although Mr. Van Buren was so anxious to please the South as to be stigmatised as "the Northern man with Southern principles; " yet he was unwilling, during his administration, to entertain a proposition for the acquisition of Texas for the pur-

pose of extending slavery.

In May, 1844, the rational democratic convention assembled at Baltimore, to nominate a caudidate for President. Previous to the assembling of this convention, many Southern newspapers had bolly announced that no candidate approach to announce that no candidate approach to the second to the secon didate opposed to annexation should receive their votes. All political parties at the North had uniformly opposed the annexation scheme. Leading democratic papers in Maine, spoke out most emphatically, that no man could receive the votes of the democracy of this State; who was fully and unequivocally empered to this was fully and unequivocally opposed to this measure. The convention gave Mr. Van Buren a majority of all the votes. Southern delegates were frantic, and insisted that the nomination should be made by a two-thirds vote. The subject was love discovered the transfer of the subject was love discovered. I am opposed to the resolutions upon your table I have had no desire to agitate or discuss the subject of slavery here. The business before us is sufficient to engage our attention as long as our constituents will expect us to remain, and when that is accomplished, I shall be perfectly willing to retire.

The honorable Senator from Aroostook, who introduced the resolutions, has informed the Senate, that in a certain democratic caucus or convention, held somewhere and at some time, that when and where has not informed the senate, that in a certain democratic caucus or convention, held somewhere and at some time, that when and where has not informed the senate, that in a certain democratic caucus or convention, held somewhere and at some time, that when and where has not informed the senate, that in a certain democratic caucus or convention, held somewhere and at some time, that when and when he are informed the senate informed the south were mastered and ruled the convention. James K. Polk, a man fully committed to the annexation scheme was nominated, and in order to make him a popular candidate, and secure his election, the Northern democracy immediately wheeled into line, abandoned their long cherished principles in senate in the convention. (but when and where he has not informed us.) of the government were employed to effect this

from us; some new pledges; and so long as chattel slavery exists in this republic, new questions growing out of it will arise for the consideration of Congress. While the subject is discussed in Congress. cussed in Congress, you might as well under-take to stay the rushing waters over the falls of Niagara, as to stop agitation at the North; and I protest against any abrogation of the rights of the people to discuss this, or any other subject, on all proper occasions. We have never intimated a wish to interfere politically, with slavery in the States. Any such charge or imputation against any of our political parties, is ontirely without foundation.

I am opposed to convession and slavery et

which the federal government has, constitution ally, no control. It has been said by an eminent Southern statesman and slaveholder, that men may fear they shall be deprived of the cooperation of their Southern allies in the pursuit
of office.

Orders may have been received from headquarters to have an expunging or a healing resolution carried through. However that may
be, the order announced by the Senator from
Aroostook is somewhat peremptory. It is,
"walk up to the captain's office and settle this
matter"—"walk up gentlemen, and face the than to enlarge the area and perpetuate the enrse of human bondage. I would be glad to have all the slaves in the U.S. emancipated, but I would have it accomplished by peaceful, legitimate and Constitutional measures, or not at all. But I am opposed to the gigantic encroachments of the slave-power, and to the prostitution of the patronage and influence of this government, to foster, extend and perpetuate that institution.

These resolutions do not express the popular sentiments of the people of the North. The public sentiment of the North has banished slavery from more than half of the States of this Union. Public sentiment has abolished

this Union. Public sentiment has abolished the African Slave trade, denouncing it as piracy; and public sentiment will yet banish slavery from the civilized world.

Had the honorable Senator laid upon your table a bill providing a trial by jury, for all resident freemen of our State, where personal liberty is involved, it would have been more consonant with the feelings of all tree days. riend from Kennebec, be adopted, so that the resolution will read: "The leaders of the democratic party adhere, occasionally, to the doctrine," &c., I will vote for their passage. Without the amendment, I shall vote for indefinite past appearance.

SPEECH HON. R. RANTOUL,

IN REPLY TO MR. DAVIS. MASSACHUSETTS COALITION. Democrats - Free-Soilers - Benjamin F. Hallett.

We make another extract from Mr. Rantoul's able speech perfectly justifying the Coalition, and exhibiting Hallet as he deserves. But, Sir, let me say a word or two about this

But, Sir, let me say a word or two about this coalition in Massachusetts, because the gentlemen originally flung his gauntlet down upon that matter. He says it was a corrupt coalition. Now, sir, in Massachusetts there were and have been for many years, three parties—The Law and Constitution of the State of Massathusetts require a majority to elect to any office. No one of the three Parties was strong enough to establish a Government. One of two things was to be done then. And I ask this House, and every man in it, which we should choose? Either there could be no Government for Massachusetts, or else there must should choose? Either there could be no Government for Massachusetts, or else there must be a combination of two parties. What ought we, as patriots, to have done? Have no Government? No. If we were to have a Government, a combination was to have been made somewhere. Three coalitions were impossible; Whigs and Free Soilers, Whigs and Democrats, Democrats and Free Soilers. There can be no other. Which does the gentleman prefer;—That is quite plain The House may see where the shae pinches. The gentleman and his patriotic friends, whose souls sicken at the thought of the new coalition, had made a combination between Whigs and abolitionists, and had controlled the State by that means. I understand Whig ethics, and the ruling principle is, what puts us in is right, what puts us out is wrong.—Now these very same gentlemen who formed a coalition, and carried it out for 18 years, all at once saw themselves ejected from power. Oh, once saw themselves ejected from power. Oh, it is horrible, it is corrupt, it is infamous.—
They blush for their own State when they find other men doing for good and patriotic reasons, that which they have done for no reason at all, except to share the spoils of office, and to carry out a system of class legislation, out of ry out a system of class legislation, which they filled the pockets of the managers of this machinery. That has been done for years, until at last the people of Massachusers, until at and no longer. They determine longer. They rejected all these gentlemen; and when the Whig party was finally cheked off from the great meat platter which the gentleman saw in apocalyptic vision, it set up a howl that might be heard through Tartarus. At that I do not wonder. What I wonder at is, that there are Democrats in other parts of the country green enough to send back an echo to that howl; who sympathize with Whigs who have try green enough to send back an echo to that howl; who sympathize with Whigs who have been in office for the best part of half a century, and think it infamous to turn them out.—
This is what I wonder at, and I have not ceased to wonder to this day. Why, Sir, a combination was necessary. No man will dony that. The only question was what combinations should be made. Only three combinations should be possible; the Whigs and Free Soilers, and the Whigs and Democrats. No system of Mathematics can make more than these three, The Whigs and Free Soilers had been united for 16 or 18 years. The Whigs had all that time been professing to Free Soilers had been united for 16 or 18 years. The Whigs had all that time been professing to believe various matters which they did not believe, or else their acts belied their belief, one or the other. They have been, under false pretenses, obtaining goods which did not belong to them, for 18 years. The Free Soil party became sick of frauds of that, sort and upon so large a scale. They could stand it no longer—I hey determined that they would not coalesce with the Whigs upon any pretense whatever. Should the Whigs and Democrats have coalescwith the Whigs and Democrats have coalesced? In other parts of the Country I see the effect of Whig and Democratic coalescence.—With a little more of it, you will have a Whig majority in the Senate. I find gentlemen rising up here, gentlemen from Southern Status coming here, and publicly announcing that they come determined to vote with either party that will go furtherest in a certain direction—gentlemen whom I supposed to be Whigs, and to hold Whig Principles, but who have no objection to turn Democrats all at once, as a black lobster turns red by boiling; that is, the Whigs will turn sound, consistent Democrats, if the Democratic party will eat more Southern dirt than the Whig party will. That is the proposition, and it is made unblushingly here; and the people who make it come here, and ask the two great parties to put up their principles for two great parties to put up their principles for sale, to be knocked down to the highest bidder. And they have the impudence to talk to the people of Massachusetts about an unprincipled I should like to see the want of principle shown in our coalition, shown by some of these gentlemen who come here and say they are will-

ing to join either party—either party, provided it is a party of thorough and profound Sectionalism—ignoring all inhabited regions North of Moson and Dixon's line; providing it is a party not having a Nationalidea in the head of any man belonging to it; provided it is a party that believes the Constitution of the Urited States was created to perpetuate and secure the blessings of Slavery to ourselves and our posterity, and for no other purpose: provided it is a party and for no other purpose: provided it is a party of the posterity. and for no other purpose; provided it is a party one side—they do not care whether it is a Democratic or Whig, they will go for it. That is the kind of doctrine advocated on this floor. And then the men who advance it, turn around and barate the men of Massachusetts, and call the creation of a Government an infamous coalition. Of that I do not complain so much as that a native son of Massachusetts should indorse all these miserable slanders. It is Mother than the tive son of Massachusetts should indorse all these miserable slanders. It is of that I complain. The coalition, I say, in Massachusetts, must needs be of Whigs and Free Soilers, Whigs and Democrats, or Democrats and Free Soilers. Now I, as a Democrat, had no idea of coalescing with the Whigs. I had fought them all my life long. The gentleman from Florida (Mr Cabell) does not see any difference between the two parties. I have seen a distinction—a broad gulfagulf like that between Dives and Lazarus, and I could not leap over it at a single hound. a gulf like that between Dives and Lazarus, and I could not leap over it at a single bound.—I suppose there was a principle at the bottom of this. If I have been mistaken, it is a mistake of which I do not wish to be relieved. I wish to be suffered still to suppose that there is a hittle principle in the world, instead of the idea that all parties and aggregations are rogues. I thing there was principle at the bottom of the division between Democrats and Whigs, and I could not, as a Democrat, coalesce with the Whigs. You then ask, how did the Democrats coalesce with the Free Soilers? Was there not a broad distinction between them? I will show how broad, for it is best that these things should be understood. You will have to understand them by and by; and what is the benefit of talking nonsence for hours together, when we can get at the plain facts, if we choose to do so; and when, having got at the plain facts, we can judge better how to conduct ourselves, than by in order to influence the Country. I will show Free Soil party were from each other at the time the coalition was formed.

The gentleman knows very well, although for the first time, in the fall of 1849, and attempted to take the power out of the hands of the Whigs, but did not succeed. In 1860, they made a second trial, and succeeded again.—Three times has this coalition been in operation; the first time a failure, and the last two times

successful. Now, before the coalition was made, of course those Democrats who came the nearest to the peculiar opinions of the Free Soilers, had no difficulty, and felt no repug-soilers, had no difficulty, and felt no repug-Free Soilers, and I propose to show where they be tood. I hold in my hand the Resolutions restood. I hold in my hand the Resolutions ported by the Hon. Benjamin F. Hallet, Sept. 19, 1849, the week the coalition was formed; and gentlemen will see how for Mr. Hallet and hose who thought with him had to go before those who thought with him had to go better they could act without repugnance with the Free Soil Party. The following is one of the Resolutions reported by Mr. H: llet:

Resolutions reported by Mr. H: llet:

Resolved, That we are opposed to slavery in any form and color, and in favor of freedom and with the SOM were are not like throughout

FREE SOIL wherever man lives throughout God's heritage.
That is one of the resolutions, and here is

Resolved, That we are opposed to the extension of slavery to free Territories, and in favor of the exercise of all constitutional and necessity sary means to restrict it to the limits within which it does or may exist by the local laws of

Now, gentlemen will ask me, what is the vote pon these resolutions of Mr. Hallett? It was t very full Democratic convention, and the vote in favor of these resolutions was a unanimous one. On the 19th, of September 1849, gentlemen who rate one kind of resolutions for the a printed form, for effect, and who will write another kind of doctrine in private letters to nembers upon this floor, must submit to have their two systems compared, I say here what I have said in Massachusetts. Print them in parallel columns and you will find no difference. If the gentlemen wish to make the North all hypocrites; if they wish every man at the North who entertains sentiments that are not perfectly palateable in high Southern latitude, should falsify his own record and pretend to love that which in his heart he abhors: if rentlemen desire that, why, there is no way to take ourse way do that but there is no way to make some men do that, but there is no way to make all men do so. The thing is impossible. I think too well not only of the people, the freemen, of Massachusetts, but I think, thank

that a universal system of hypocrisy upon the subject of slavery, or upon any other subject, is possible now, or will be at any future day. You may succeed in making—Mr. Cambell. Will the gentleman permit

God, that I am able to say, too well of the freemen of the United States, I think too well

of human nature all over the world, to believe

me to ask him a single question?

Mr. Rentoul I have not time. The gentleman can speak after me for an hour.

Mr. Cambell. I only wish to ask the gentleman can speak after me for an hour. is the same one who is chairman of the Demo-

cratic committee?

Mr. Rantoul. It is the same man — what is called at the North, a Hunker Democrat. —

From the Temperance Watchman. Letter from a City Missionary. TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

I have seen the letter written by Rev. Mr. Hadley to his friend in Massachusetts on the operation of the Maine Liquor Law in this city. Mr. Hadley has the advantage of having kept a more minute and perfect record than I have. I cannot, therefore, give statistics with the same precision; but in all the leading facts of the case, the general views of the adapta-

tion of the law, to its object, and the beneficial influence of it, as already developed, in smeliorating the condition of the suffering poor, I do most heartily concur. No one can go with Mr. Hadley, or mysulf through the lanes and by-places of our city without beholding with surprise the change wrought, especially among the vicious poor, and among those, whose suffering, have resulted from the vices of the inebriate. This law has peached a large class, who. never have been reached and never could be benefitted by any temperance movement, while New England Ruin was permitted to be sold by the most degraded to the most degraded of our citizens. And we hazard nothing in predicting, that, if this law should be continued in force and judiciously and faithfully executed, as many years as have elapsed since the Atlantic and St Lawrence Railroad was projected, it will add as much to the temporal prosperity of our goodly city as will result from that noble enterprise. My interest in the latter has not wavered, my interest in the former increases. I rejoice that in their combination, they promise to give us a name and a place among the most prosperous

cities of the land. Had I time and space I could fill sheets with cases, which would illustrate some of the preceding re-

When I nowinquire for the man, who with a good trade and constant work in his sober hours, spent all his earnings upon strong drink, sometimes forty or fifty dollars in a single spree, who, coming home drunk, would drive his aged mother (80 years nearly) into the street to seek a shelter, where she could; and who, with his miserable wife, would spend weeks in dranken revels, ending in defirium tremens and a lodgement in the House of Correction for sobering, I find him well clad and in his right mind, enjoying the comforts of a quiet home and himself and wife gratefully acknowledging the "Liquor Law," as the instrument of their salvation from temporal ruin. Alas the tears which that poor suffering mother has shed over that only daughter and her wretched husband. Her tears now flow as free-

ly, but they are tears of joy. The law had not been in operation more than three months, when a lady might walk quietly and as safely by Gorham's Corner through Fore street in the evening as through Middle and Congress streets. This experiment was performed several times in or-

der to satisfy and convince the unbelieving. I will only add to what Mr. H. has said of the testimony of rum drinkers in approbation of the aw, that some of our liquor dealers and those doing the most extensive business, though complaining of the manner in which the law has sometimes been executed, have expressed their entire approbation of the law itself and have assured me that they are really glad to have so good a reason for saying to their customers: "We have abandoned the traffic-You can have no more liquor of us."

So may it ever be. D. M. MITCHELL PORTLAND, Murch, 25, 1852. Note.-In my walks through the city I have not

seen a person drunk for the last two months and not

The following interesting extract, is from a recent letter from the gentleman whose name

Two years ago, according to the School Commit tee's Report, there were 1200 children in the streets. from 4 to 16 years old, who had not entered a Schoolhouse for a year. Many of our School-rooms are crowded now to overflowing and I have good reason to believe that there are not now six hundred such children in the city, notwithstanding the great increase of population. I have just made dilligent in quiry among the teachers of the Primary and Gram mar Schools, and learn from them that truancy has almost entirely disappeared, and that most of their schools were never nearly as full before, and that the average attendance was never so high as during school was 29 per cent greater during the last term than ever before, though new and stringent rules were introduced in the fall to debar all who were

The Tennessee Legislature has pledged the credit of the State, in aid of the East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road.

MASSACRE OF THE CREWS OF TWO ENGLISH SHIPS.

dvices were received at Lloyd's, March 17, communicating the details of two most frightful events at sea, — the massacre of the communication and portions of the crews of the tish ships Victory, of London, and Herald

of Leith.

The Victory was a bark of 579 tons burden, commanded by Mr. William Lennox Mullens; and, having sailed to some Chinese port, was chartered to convey Coolies to Callao. It appears, that on the 5th of December, she sailed from Chromingmon, with unwander of 500 Coolies. om Cumsingmoon, with upwards of 500 Coos on board and a general cargo. On the afternoon of the 10th, between three and louis o'clock, the Coo'iers made a rush into the cabir and with little difficulty possessed themselves of the ship's arms. The slaughter then commenced. They murdered the master, the 20 mate, the cook, and several seamen. They there endeavored to beat up the coast to Cochin China, but that being difficult, they bore away China, but that being dimedie, they bore awa for Pulo Ubi, where the ship was ultimately brought to anchor. During this cruising the look every precaution of avoiding detection.— Obtaining the ship's papers and the logbook they tore them up, and, finding a convenien-place on the coast where they had brought up place on the coast where they had brought up, they went ashore, carrying off with them a considerable amount of the cargo. They then deserted the ship, and Mr Fagg, the mate, subsequently obtaining some aid, she was got to Singaporte in the latter part of January.

The Herald, under the command of Mr. Lawson, left Shanghai for Leith in the

Lawson, left Shanghai for Leith in the course of last October, and in addition to the master and his wife, Mrs. Lawson, there was on board two European mates, a steward, cook, carpenter, a Portuguese seaman, 12 Manillamen, and a Manilla boy. Some four or five days after a Manilla boy. Some four or five days after the Herald left Shanghai, the crew were pu upon the customary allowance. This seemed to annoy the Manillamen, and they began to be Angeer they had gone to the captain some four or five times and demanded more, which was

About the 25th day of the voyage, during the whole of which time the European portion of the crew were kept in a state of painful sus-pense as to the movements of the Manillamen, Angeer was sighted, but there being sufficient water and provisions on board to last them, as it was thought, until they reached Cape St. Helena, the Herald was not brought to an anchor, but continued her voyage. This more exasperated the men, and early on the morning f the 26th, the Portuguese sailor was alarmed bearing his name called in a loud voice ie ran on deck, and meeting some of the Man-llamen, they told him that they had plenty of water and provisions at their own pleasure as hey had sent the captain and his officers to the other world. The Portuguese was sent to assist in clearing the cabin, when he discovered the bodies of Mr. Lawson, the carpenter and officers, who, with the exception of the chief mate, were quite dead. Mrs. Lawson, the wife of the captain, was seen near the corpse of her husband crying bitterly. The villains then attached heavy weights to the legs of the bodies, and, taking them on deck, threw them over-

The poor mate had not breathed his last when brought on deck, and he was heard to say "Good God!" One of the Manillamen, a gunner, then took the command, and appointed two of his companions as first and 2d officers. In the course of five or six days the wretches ed the slaughter. The steward, the cook, and the Portuguese were tied up and told that their last hour had arrived. The steward, it would seem, made an appeal to them for mercy, when the fellow who acted as chief mate split open his head with a hatchet, and to render his death more certain, ran a long knife through his body. The Portuguese and the ook, who was a native of the coast, contrived to move the wretches to spare them, and they were eventually released, but enjoined to keep the greatest secreey. On that day it was determined to leave and scuttle the ship. The boats were got ready, and Mrs. Lawson, hearing of their contemplated abandonment, appealed to the Manillamen who had the command to take her ashore, and not leave her be-hind. The villain unheeded all her entreaties, however, and stated that his companions would not permit him to do so. She then emplored hem to allow her a spar to cling to, but this was denied. Indeed, so determined were the villains that she should have no chance of saving herself, that before they deserted the ship they secured the unfortunate lady in one of the cabins, where she would have no chance of es-

About 10 o'clock at night they, with the vessel in one of the large boats, and shortly afterwards she was seen to founder. Early or the following morning the boat reached Java; the murderest landed at Sjilankang, but, the authorites hearing of the horrible occurence, no time was lost in arresting them, and, being secured, they were sent on to Batavia to await the operation of the law. The Portuguese seaman, the cook, and boy, had also been secured in order to give necessary evidence against

A third vessel was likely to have had a similar tragedy on board. The Corcyra, Mr. Paterson commander, manned by a Javanese crew, was proceeding from Macassa to Shanghai, when the men revolted. The second mate was murdered, but the other officers succeed in owering the rascals, and the ship was got

LOTTERIES IN DISGUISE.

Many of our readers are probably not aware of the extent to which lottery gambling, in a disguised and mitigated, yet still dangerous form, has insinuated itself into the community. Not only have Art-Union drawings, sustained by Legislative enactment and high names, but system of raffling for prizes has been going on o a great extent even in refined and politicociety, until it has become a dangerous and mmoral element. Scarcely a Fair is held ever by ladies, for any religious or charitable object where lotteries, or the principle of lotteries, are not introduced, to give zest and piquancy to the proceedings. All this would be well enough were it not directly calculated to inspire a taste for gambling. The mere purchase of a ticket in a lottery made up of articles in a fair, involves apparently no evil consequences, and sometimes in its fate involves a good deal centertainment. But who is to calculate the game of chance thus fed and cultivated, unde he insidious guise of contributing to charital or moral object? We know a young man w or moral chiect? We know a young man who sacrificed all his money, if not himself, in lottery gambling, and who assures us that the desire thus to gamble was first imparted to him by the excitement of drawing a small prize at a fair. The desire to gamble — to risk money in a chance of obtaining more — takes hold of one of the most delicate, impressible, plastic ele-

ments of our nature.

The late affair at Charlestown, we are glad to believe, has awakened public attention to this important subject; and it needs only this to avert the danger. For years a system of "raffling" has been going on in our midst, until it has arrived at that point where it seems necessary for those who guard the public morals to sarrived at that point where it seems neces y for those who guard the public morals to at down the gate. We have seen printed alogues of raffling schemes, embracing usands of prizes and tickets, which were cirnted by the "knowing ones" in our mechanishops and among clerks and servants—they classes which a taste for gambling is mosely to affect injuriously and the drawings of ich were still as much a secret from the audities as though they were bred in a "startmber." In one care, a leweller wishing the

It is high time for the public to look at this matter in its true light. It is time for moral and respectable men and women to discountenance in every shape all those insidious and exciting schemes which involve the question of thance in obtaining or losing money or property. The appetite for strong drink, and with very leastly as much pipers, to the mind and the

Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1852.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HALLOWELL, April 2, 1852. The time from Portland to Augusta is now about three hours, and when the railroad is

properly finished it will be still less. The meeting of the Free Soil members of the Legislature with the State Committee was held on Wednesday. It was an important confer ence, harmonious, spirited, resolute, and its proceedings will hereafter be given. Delegates were chosen to the National Convention, a State Convention agreed on to follow immediately, &c. Our opponents need not flatter themselves that there is to be any faltering in this war. They have volunteered an alliance with tyranny to crush the cause of Consitutional Liberty. They cannot, will not, shall not do it. The tried

right stuff to do it. Patiently enlighten the People. The Legislature has just decided the Gardiner Bridge question by granting a charter .--This was an important matter to the interests on this river-promoting those at Gardiner and seriously impairing those above it, especially at Hallowell and Augusta. The bridge cannot

friends of freedom are perfectly competent to

defeat that treason, and they are made of the

fail to obstruct the navigation. A new town is also made out of another slice of this town and a part of Gardiner, so that Hallowell has now been trimmed on the east, west, and now the south, leaving nothing but the citadel remaining. The Cotton Factory is now running, but with no profit to the owners. A great mistake was made, as we ever believed, in laying the railroad through the heart of the place instead of placing it along the wharves. The gash which sweeps with a curve through the village has sorely deformed and injured it, but there is no help for it now.

The railroad policy of the State has been controlled so far by will, local interests and blindness, as to impose evils upon this State which will not soon be removed. One road from Portland to Bangor was sufficient; and had it run to Lewiston, Gardiner, and then to Waterville and Bangor through the valley of the Sabasticook, every important local interest would have been conserved, the general welfare promoted, and a vast amount of capital, now forever lost, been left for the business of society to employ. This plan was proposed and might but for a few persons have been adopted. The Legislature ought to have insisted on it.

Now two competing roads are in existence, the stock of neither worth a cent; a basis of perpetual difficulty is laid, the necessary capicentral interests of the State are cut off by the back road from their natural resources, and left to decay if not to ruin. But the folly stops not there. The roads have different gauges, and the one which is able by luck or strategy to control the gauge from Waterville to Bangor goes up and the other goes down. This explains the bitter strife in the present Legislature to keep the river road where it is and let the other become the great thoroughfare. The road beyond Waterville to lay a third rail, which will be difficult and expensive, and permit the road to extend from Augusta to Waterville, then take their chance. If the whole State should learn a lesson of greater prudence in making railroads, and demand that the question shall be controlled less by local interests and personal will, and more by a far reaching regard for the public good, the lesson would indeed have been dearly bought, but it would be worth something.

The Argus of Monday, the day before election, quoted that fine lift for the Rum Ticket in the Mirror.

Why do not the whig papers call on Mr. Davis for the proof that Mr. Crosby is opposed to the Maine Law. It is unbecoming to back out now. Call for the evidence.

RUM AND THE MIRROR. - Rum, Democracy &co., have accepted the proffered alliance of the Mirror, and posted what it said in a handbill about the city to defeat Mr. Dow. We hear of men who had concluded to vote for him, but after reading what that paper said decided to vote against him. Such facts are painful.

PROGRESS OF TYRASNY.—The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided that a slave does not become free by being taken into a free State by his owner. This reverses several former decisions of the same court, but the judge said the slave system required it. Of course slaves may be brought into any free State and held during the pleasure of the owner, then carried off by the fugitive law. There will be no Free States.

SILENT DEMOCRACY. - The discussion lately going on among the democratic party in this State on the great question, What is the Baltimore Platform? has been auddenly arrested by admonition from the Washington Union. It won't do to agitate that matter - it won't bear it. Swear by it, but ask no questions!

We do not believe any two democratic papers in the State are agreed as to what that platform means on its most vital point. One says one thing, another says another thing most essentially different. They dare not discuss it but all must believe it and vow to it or run against the political gallows. The legislature of 1849 tried to explain it, but that glossary wont do now. What then is democracy in 1852? Hush, says the national organ, and all is still! We hoped to find out what that wonderful platform means, must give it up.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL - This boat (see adertisment) has been lengthened and otherwise paired, some \$25,000 we are told having been aid out on her. This will commend her to the confidence and patronage of all who wish to

We give our readers two good speeches slature, those of Messrs Adams and

Mr. Appleton has been called from Washington to aid the rum power of this city in breaking down the Maine Law in the name of "democracy." He made a zealous speech

to the allied forces the other evening. The meeting was addressed successively by Messrs. Anderson, Clifford, Kingsbury, Holden, Appleton, Shepley, M'Cobb, Dela, S. J. Ander-

Do temperance democrats understand?

TREMONT TEMPLE BURNT!!

with burning fluid!

We regret to state that on Tuesday night of last week, that noble edifice was laid in ashes, It caught in one corner of the third story in a

Tremont Temple, as is well know, was formerly the home of the drama, having been built 1843, when it was sold to the Baptists for pubpresent at an extra expense of \$25,000. The about the hotel was not very much larger than whole is estimated at \$200,000. The front of Temple was built of Quincy granite in imita- monstration in his favor, or display of enthution of the Ionic style of architecture. The siasm." upper temple was capable of seating 2000 persons, and was 88 by 90 feet. The lower hall was not so large. One of the most magnificent organs in the city was in the upper hall, which was insured for \$2500. There was an insurance

on the building to the amount of \$42,000. John Hall and Geo. Esty were killed by the falling of the walls. A large number of artists, dentists, music teachers, &c., occupied the various rooms, whose loss was severe. When will people learn never to fill a fluid lamp when burning! It is the gas in the partly empty lamp, not the fluid, which explodes when fire

"POLITICAL MORALITY."

The Belfast Journal has been lecturing us lately on "political morality." Its editor must be admirably qualified to give instruction on that

For many years the Journal has, whenever occasion required, highly commended Robert Rantoul, Jr., of Mass., for his ability, his eloquence, and his sound democracy. In 1844 he attended a democratic jubilee in this place, and was decidedly the ablest orator of the occasion.

But in 1851 Mr. Rantoul spoke out in favor of human freedom, which seems to be a stench in the nostrils of modern democracy. He also came out against that bill of abominations, called the fugitive slave law, and the other comomise measures, which, though forged and finished by a whig administration, the democratic politicians have set up in their temple, and now are crying out, "These be thy gods, oh democrats!" Such a course, in Mr. Rantoul, was an unpardonable sin in the eye of the Journal; and in two numbers of that paper he was held up at full length before the democrats of this county as a political Judas. Mr. Rantoul, in a speech to his constituents, put forth a triumphant vindication of his course; and some of the readers of the Journal might have been glad to see it. But that would not do. They must be permitted to see only with such glasses as the Journal furnished. And though Mr. Rantoul was the regular democratic candidate tal of society absorbed, and most of these great | for Congress, and was elected by a great majority over all opposing candidates, the candidate of the democratic hunkers included, the editor of the Journal, so ready generally to shout over democratic victories, growled over this by saying that if he had resided in that listrict he should have voted for the whig candidate!

During the present session of Congress, Mr. Davis, a whig member from Mass. who cheated his constituent by professing to believe the fuonly remedy would seem to be to compel the gitive slave law to be "odious and unconstituster and the Compromise, made a bitter and malignant attack upon the democrats of Mass., as "infamous, and corrupt." And when Mr. Rantoul came forward in their defence, he replied by abusing him, accusing him of inconsistency, and heaping upon him a medly of all the slanders that could be gathered from the whig press in Mass., for the past twenty years. Again did Mr. Rantoul stand up and vindicate himself, and the democrats of Mass., and drove his accuser to the wall. But though the Journal cannot find room for anything that Mr. Rantoul says in vindication of himself, and the Massachusetts democracy, it freely opens its columns for this vile and calumnious assault of his whig colleague. And the editor of this paper talks of " political morality."

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN .- We are informed by Messrs Jewett & Co. that the demand for "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is so great, that notwithstand ing three paper mills are constantly employed in making the paper, and three of Adams's power presses are kept running twenty-four hours per day, (Sundays only excepted) and 100 bookbinders are unceasingly plying their art, the publishers are still some thousands of copies behind their orders. Fifteen thousand copies have already been printed, and five thousand more will be printed next week, making 20,000 copies, or 40,000 volumes in three weeks.

The above will explain why we are obliged to delay sending copies to subscribers. though we hope only for a few days. Never had the friends of the poor slaves a better opportunity to do them good, than by circulating that work. It must not be neglected. Send the orders. Here is work for the ladies.

THE AMISTAD CASE.

The old Amistad claim, repeatedly rejected n both branches of Congress, is again brought forward. Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, reported a bill from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to idemnify the owners of the Amistad, who were adjudged by our Supreme Court violators of the laws of Spain, and therefore not the owners of the negroes they

Mr. Mason urged it with much earnestness, and strove to have it made a special order; but Mr. Hale by a timely movement, accompanied with a few pertinent remarks, completely baffled him, and the bill took its place among the general orders, to come up, nobody knows when .- Era.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

.We have time only to say that the oppositio to Mr. Dow took the hint of the Mirror respec ing the way to do it, and succeeded. Parris had 1890, Dow 1496, being an increase of some 150 over last year's vote for Dow.

A law imposing a penalty of \$200, on rail-road companies employing any person on their road who uses intoxicating drinks passed the House at Albany on Monday.

The visit of Kossuth to Vicksburg, is thus

noticed by the Whig of Tuesday last: __ Ex-Gov. Kossuth and lady, Madame Pulzsky, and several members of Kossuth's suite, arrived here on the steamer Aleck Scott, on Sanday evening, about 8 o'clock; and took lodgings at the Washington Hotel. There was but little interest manifested on his arrival, and no large assemblage or formal reception. He remained in our city until half-past two o'clock yesterday, and left on the cars for Jackson. During the forenoon of yesterday, quite a number of persons-many of whom were prompted by mere curiosity-called at the Washington Hoportrait painter's room by filling a lighted lamp tel to get a glimpse of one who has caused such a commotion in our land within the last few months. We learn that Hungarian bonds were in the market yesterday, and a few quite active as a theatre in 1827, and was used as such until in endeavoring to dispose of them, but we have not heard that they met with success. When lie worship for \$55,000. It was fitted as at Kossuth left the Hotel for the depot, the crowd usual after dinner, and there was no public de-

KOSSUTH AT VICKSBURG.

Kossuth at New Orleans.

BALTIMORE, April 2, 1852.

The Southern Mail as late as due has arrived. Dates from the City of Mexico to the 6th ult, had reached New Orleans. The Siglo accuses the American population along the Rio Grande of preventing the Mexican steamer Estado de Mexico from entering the river Brazos. It says that "had the steamer entered she would have been assaulted by a mob of American adventu-

The Picayune says of Kossuth's arrival in New Orleans: "He came unexpectedly, and went immediately to the St. Louis Hotel. He was visited there by the Mayor and a Committed, welcomed to New Orleans, and tendered the hospitalities of the city. He was given to understand that he would receive every attention during his stay. Kossuth replied briefly: He said he had been misunderstood in the South, and was glad that he had come to disa-Ques parties of erroneous impressions. He desired to repose and consider for twenty four hours before entering into any engagement to appear in public.

CHANGE OF OPINION. - According to me of our exchanges, remarkable changes of omion have taken place in the minds of Messrs. Fi'lmore and Cass. The Albany Journal says that. in 1842, Mr. Fillmore wrote a strong letter denouncing Tyler, whose conduct he regarded as " an additional proof that our only security gains, treachery and inordinate ambition, is foundn the one-term principle."

And in 1848, General Cass, accepting the nomination for the Presidency, solemnly announced, "that no circumstance can possibly rise which would induce him to consent again the a candidate for the Presidency!"

Mr. Fillmore now desires to fill the Presidecy for a second term, and General Cass is aga a candidate! How much men will sacrifice f the public good! -Era.

For the Portland Inquirer.

"Go Speak to that Young Man."

I mean the young man who has just entered it is for his life. He does not understand the opinion on that subject, or it directly contribtraveller on.

Go now in whispers of warning and entreaty scorn the idea that he has forsaken the path of Legislature, virtue and peace to return no more. He purposes it may be to take only a short excursion, Deceived mortal! he thinks so; and at every step in his downward career he resolves to reform, to return. But the cup of intoxicating pleasure has new and stronger charms and he seeks it again and yet again.

"So to the wide arena wild with pain,
The vanquished gladiator hastes again,
So the poor shattered bark the tempest braves,
Launching once more into the swelling waves."

How little, alas! does he realize that the storm of passion which he has raised will dash his frail bark on the rock, and bury alike, in amazing irretrievable ruin his hopes and prospects. With hasty and eager step he will go from one degree of vice to another till he shall find himself in the embrace of the arch fiend shut out from heaven by adamantine walls and bound with massive chains of "tougher links than toughest steel."

Art thou a father? Beware that the son of thy hopes enter not the road of death. Beware that he meddle not with the edges of vice, and that he come not in the way of temptations; for many a strong man has fallen here, and many a son has put out the light of hope and extinguished the last ray of earthly joy. Art thou a mother? Let the sacred and res-

training influences of a mother's love be thrown around thy son betimes, lest in the end thou shed many bitter tears of unavailing anguish over the lost one of thy love. Speak to thy son, impress upon his mind, and fix deeply in his inmost heart the principles of temperance and virtue. Art thou a sister? Let the gentlest dews of a sister's affection distil on the heart of thy brother, if haply thou mayest save him from ruin and thyself from sorrow. Give not thy hand to the corrupter of youth and plead with thy brother to refrain from their company. For evil companions distil their poison in the heart of the unsavory traveller and scatter thick and wide the seeds of corruption and death.

With firm and steady step, walk thou in the path of virtue; so shall the graces that adorn thy brow win the heart of thy brother and save him from the wiles of the destroyer,

And thou, O young man, beware that the cup of intoxication come not to thy lips, for destruction is lurking there, waiting for thy soul. Is happiness the aim of thy life. Be not deceived; it can only be found in the ways of righteousness and truth. Should you go the whole round of sinful pleasures, and taste every viand prepared by the hand of the tempter, vain would be every hope of happiness founded in them.

Come then to the waters of life. Drink from the fountain of wisdom. Be temperate in all

things. Drink not the intoxicating cup, and | hope is there of rallying a party in November.

of the dumb; plan for the oppressed. Happy shall be life's termination to him who. an lie down in his narrow bed, with the consciousness of having toiled and battled manfully in the cause of Temperance, Freedom and Truth, against all the powers of darkness.

LEE Jan, 1, 1852.

For the Portland Inquirer

ALL RIGHT IN BOWDOINHAM.

MR. EDITOR :- As you desired to hear from the doings of the town meeting in Bowdoinham, I send you a list of the town officers choat that meeting, which was held on on the first

William White, Josiah Merrow, John Raymond, were chosen Selectmen, assessors, and Clerk. Josiah M. Merrow, Treasurer and Collector, Ruel Williams, Constable. It is the board of last year re-elected; and all temperance men to the backbone. Although an effort was made to remove the selectmen, it was not successful; and the rum power will have to contend with the same difficulties in pursuing their disgraceful and darling business as heretofore. The lovers of the cretur do not seem to have any regular, organized system of action in this town, for they know it is no use to attempt that in old Bowdoinham; but they dodge and skulk with a zeal and perseverance worthy of a much better business. They growl a little to be sure, but the b'hoys don't care for them; so let 'em growl on. Yours, APRIL, 5, 1852.

For the Portland Inquires VOTING FOR GOVERNOR HUBBARD.

An esteemed friend of the cause of the slave in this State, whose distinguished services entitle his counsels to great weight in the minds of Free Soil men, in a late communication thinks the contingency may arrive when duty may require him to give his vote to the candidate for Governor of the Democratic party. There is good faith in giving this timely notice, and it is to be hoped that all who have arrived at the same conclusion will do so too that those who are left to fight the battles of freedom may know what of their scattered forces they may expect to bring into the field.

I think our excellent friend, in the first place will never be satisfied that the contingency to justify a course of action so extraordinary shall have actually arrived. It is impossible in this comparative lull of political feeling to tell what questions will principally agitate the public mind next September. If, indeed, in the midst of the excitement of a Presidential election our partizan journals and politicians are to forget their life-long antipathies and jealousies, in a new interest in a question involving public morals and local police, then we are nearer the "good time coming" than I had supposed; then are party trammels more frail than I had believed; then the prominence of the great question of liberty itself is close at hand. -There will be no serious rupture of party ties. The contest is too important, too exciting to al low of this.

If, however, the permanence of the new salutary temperance law is to be the prominent issue of our next State election, then the electhe gateway of dissipation, considering not that tion of Governor is either an expression of an deceptive nature of vice. Though wasting and utes to decide the question through the agency destruction have attended its pathway in all the chief executive has upon legislation. In ages of the world, its lessons to him are nothing worth. In his eye the path of vice is deck- who was in favor of the law would be just as ed with stolen flowers of paradise, and gorge- effective and unequivocal as far as temperance ously is the house of death arrayed inviting the was concerned as a vote for Governor Hubbard. in the latter case, as a plarality of votes does candidate tell against the liquor opposition .--Reason with him of righteousness; point him Besides our executive has but little to do with to the dangers of the way; tell him of the ret- legislation. He is confined to the constitutional ribution that lies at the end, and though he veto, seldom resorted to in this State, and that may tremble as did felix of old, yet he will can be evaded by a two-thirds majority in the

ion, then Governor Hubbard is not the fit repand then at his leisure and convenience he will sentative of the temperance sentiment. He come back to the sweets of virtuous life. - ands now no whit better than does Mr. Croson this question, and if Mr. C. as our friend ggests, shall write a letter which will satisfy nperance whigs, then he will have stronger ms upon our votes than Gov. Hubbard can

lov. Hubbard has had the good luck to be Pictually misunderstood. A tremendous oppaion that rent into two factions, not yet coaled, the democratic party, encountered him at | very first as a " Wilmot Proviso Sectionalist when the fact was he was all the time a Huer of the Hunkers; and his first State paper pudiated even the liberal doctrines of his pred ssors, and outstripped the most zealous douglee in vindicating the Fugitive Slave Law. to on Temperance, better opinions have sist the apliment, and because he was dragged into by an effort, the morality and consistency owhich, considering his personal relation to t whole subjet, was at least questionable. \e adhesion which he there publicly gave in the temperace policy was accompanied the reservation which was remarkable and thich did not cape notice.

The Free Sc party will assedly present a andidate who sound and lorough upon Temperance-thy will have to out of their own ranks to ad one who is tso. They have been prominnt in procuring ad support-The late State demonstration was abst wholly

in their hands. Intead of promisit desertion and defection beforehand, the anti-very voters of Maine should keep themselvin a position to profit by the accidents collitical changes. If the Whigs dare to app to the Rum fanatics for support for an anti-mperance candidate, hundreds of the best higs will wish to flock to our standard. Howameful if they find it struck and abandon and us all gone over to the democracy at thery moment when they had just got down towest to wallow in the spittle of slavery! The same reason that influences your res-

pondent would apply more forcibly toing for State Senators and Representatives Hill the organization can be kept up by a tiffor Governor and members of Congress item become a duty in some districts to other considerations than those of susing the Maine Law) so that our little banduld be entirely disorganized if so imposingiaample were generally followed. Nevat

put it not to the mouth of thy companion. Be just to all men. Open thy mouth in the cause ber. The State election really determines the grand result, and the defeated party never rallies for a second effort on the Presidential elecion. So that such a course of action really involves or at least threatens the permanent disorganization of our party, and with it the

estruction of our press. Again, such a course denies the very philosophy of our movement. It repudiates our past history. There have always been choices of evils, and some policy or measure dear to us. which seemed attainable through pro-slavery agencies. But we have resisted temptation and held fast our integrity. Who now doubts that

> For the Portland Inquirer. HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS. THE DAIRY.

The spirit of wild speculation and adventure. awakened by our late national robberies, and consequent golden dreams, having brought upon us a degree of pecuniary embarassment, depreciating the value of real estate and tightening the money market; the question of " ways and means" for the payment of debts, taxes, and to meet the various etcetera's of life becomes one of serious import to the farmer.

our attention with greater confidence of certain and immediate results than the dairy. But this, like every other department of rural economy, requires common sense preparation, and vigilant attention to detail, in order to success. First then, feed. Our summer seasons are brief: consequently if we calculate barely to

To no department of the farm can we turn

get our cows out to grass alive, and make no provision for extra fall and winter feed with a view to lengthening out the milking season. we shall have occasion to complain of small

There can be little doubt of the feasibility of adding to the present aggregate product the the dairy in Maine one fourth, which would essentially change the balance of trade in our favor; and this desirable result may be obtained with an outlay comparatively small. In the first place give a little extra feed "between hay and grass," of meal, boiled vegetables, or at least, good hay sprinkled with brine as long as your cows will cat it, say up to the first of June. Then early in May prepare for a carrot crop, by spreading on a piece of smooth green sward ten to thirty loads (according to previous state of the soil) of horse, or often new heap dung per acre; turn over smooth and roll, or level with the hoe, sow in the interstices of the furrows, and sprinkle a little ashes and plaster to encourage the young plant till it reaches the manure beneath. The principal advantage of this method is the avoidance of the very troublesome early weeding on old ground with top dressing. But remember early sowing is necessary to certain success, as the young plant does not advance so rapidly in its earlier growth on green sward as on old ground, and consequently needs time to extend its root before the

drouth of summer. I have heard of but one general cause of failure in the carrot crop; the failure of the seed to vegetate or "come up." It is less liable to depredations of the insect tribes than any other of the vegetable family; and this difficulty of coming up may be entirely obviated by a proper preparation of the seed Much of the carrot seed obtained at the seed stores is injuired in "getting out" or cleaning. If the burr is all rubbed off so as to give the seed a perfectly smooth appearance, in its general appearance, it is generally injured and is much less certain to vegetate. The safer as well as cheaper way, is, for every farmer to raise his own seed; and in getting it out retain as much of the burr as possible. Then soak some t four hours in warm water and dry off with plaster and it will vegetate with as much certainty as the seeds of a noxious weed. I have dwelt with more minuteness on the cultivation of this crop, from the conviction of its always great, (and since the failure of potatoe crop increasing) importance to the farming interest of our State. For while it is, if rightly managed, the surest, it is probably the best, and certainly the most convenient to handle and feed out, of all the root crops with which we

are acquainted. For summer green feed, prepare early in June, four to six square rods of rich ground to each cow: new turned sward, with free top dressing will do very well, draw shallow furrows, three or four feet apart, in which strew plentifully of seed corn. Some say Southern corn is best for this purpose, but I have not proved it. Ashes or plaster will considerably accelerate its growth; and if well prepared you will have a perfect swamp of fodder. Commence feeding with small quantities at night, as soon as from scarcity or toughness of grass feed your cows begin to fall off in milk. Say middle to last of August; increasing the quanbeen sibuted to him than he holds. The tity as the season advances. Then have a patch liquor was sent to him to be killed, he of pumpkins or marrow squash. A small piece signed only to disentangle himself from a of ground made rish and planted not too thick; legislati ruse. He presided over the State | say one plant to three or four feet square, will Tempere meeting, because he could not re- "do wonders." This crop should be manured principally in the bill when the season of rootharvest arrives, which should be delayed till cool weather, say latter part of Oct., the tops, if you have planted generously, will carry up to close housing: when a carrot feed of twelve to sixteen quarts per day, will enable you to make butter, to some purpose, up to the first of Jan.; and what is of greater importance add to the flesh of your cows, though fed at the same time on the rougher varieties of fodder.

I am not unaware that these simple suggestions if generally adopted will add considerably to the unavoidably multiform and complicated labors of the farmer, but habit, and a determiation to adopt and carry out the best methods will make the comparatively easy, and the result am confident, will prove satisfactory to all.

Management of milk, butter making &c., in

> March 18, 1852. MUNICIPAL COURT. arch 19. James E. Carnan, for drunkenness, fined

Patrick Parker, drunkenness, fined \$400 - comed:

Henry E. Newton, larceny—plead-guilty—imprisent 40 days.

James Megguire, for drunkenness, fined \$4,00, paid.
Thomas Donavan, assaulting his wife, fined \$5,29

d bound over for one year. 31. Sarah Jane Clements, for larceny—committed.

IRELAND IN AMERICA.—On Sunday last three tousand emigrants arrived at New York. On londay there were over two thousand. On needay over five thousand. On Wednesday

State, was thus added to the city of New York within 96 hours.

Mr. Sumner presented petitions in favor of cheap ocean postage.

The Deficiency bill was received from the House, and was referred to the Committee on

Mr. Seward presented five petitions from citizens of the State of New York, praying the re-peal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which he mov-ed be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. [We notice this proceeding in another

Mr. Hale's resolution directing an inquiry as to the propriety of purchasing the picture of Washington crossing the Deleware, was then

Mr. Mason reported a bill to idemnify the Mr. Mason reported a bill to idemnify the the master and owners of the Spanish schooner Amistad, and, after a variety of motions and votes upon making it a special order, the bill was put upon the Calendar.

The California dry dock and navy yard bill was then taken up, and Mr. Hunter addressed the Senate in opposition to it, and Messrs. Gwin and Hale in favor of it.

The bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill was postponed till to-morrow

The bill amendatory of the several laws reslimes, and half dimes (Mr. Hunter's bill) was taked up and ordered to be engrossed. And the Senate adjourned.

The House again went into Committee, and again took up the Deficiency bill.

After the action upon various amendments, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Another Heavy California Swindle

The steamer William Penn, which arrived yesterday morning, brought to this city a large number of individuals who had in February last, purchased through tickets for passages to California from a firm known as A. H. Pride & Co., having offices at No. 7 Wall street, 21-2 Courtlandt, and No. 3 Broad street, which tickets proved to be frandulent and worthless. Peter Schmidt, residing in Greenwhich street, one of the swindled parties, soon after landing in this city, appeared before Justice Lathrop, and made a complaint in which he sets forth that, on the 13th of February last, he purchased a ticket for passage to San Francisco, via the Isthmus, of Wm. C. Barney, one of the firm of A. H. Pride & Co, for which he said he paid the sum of \$175.

Also at the time he purchased five other

Also at the time he purchased five other through tickets for his associates, all of whom reside in Maine, for which he paid \$1050.— They all left here on the steamer Brother Jonathan, and were to be carried from Panama to San Francisco on the Monumental City: Barney representing that he had command of that ship, and was the only agent in this city that had a right to sell tickets for passage on that He also stated that on arriving at Panama, they had only to call on Zacharison, Nelson & Co., and get their tickets registered, and that all would be right. On their arrival there the complainant and his associates called upon that firm, of whom they learned to their sor-row and loss that the "Monumental City" was not there, and had not been for several weeks, and further, that A. H. Pride & Co., had nothing to do with that steamer, and that the tickets held by Schmidt and his companions were fraudulent issues and utterly worthless.

The young men not having means to buy other tickets, were then compelled to return to this city, and arrived yesterday as above stated. John R. Wilson, now stopping at the Western Hotel, another of the duped individuals, also makes a complaint against Pride & Co. He states that on the 18th of February last, he purchased of Barney a ticket for a passage from Panama to San Francisco on board the Monu-mental City, for which he paid \$175. He also purchased another one for a passenger to Panama. The facts set forth in the affidavit of this complainant are substantially the same as those sworn to in that of Mr. Schmidt. About twenty others, who have been defrauded in a similar manner, amongst whom are eight men from Philadelphia, stand ready to make complaints

Those from Philadelphia purchased tickets at an office kept by the accused in that city, about two weeks since, for which they paid \$200 each, and were to have sailed on Friday last, but fortunately, before starting, they discovered that their tickets for passage on the Pacific side were worthless, and are now clamorous for the return of their money. We omitted elsewhere to state, that Mr. Wilson in his complaint, states that there are between 2012 and 2000 persons at Parsage in the decoration and 3000 persons at Panama in the deepest distress, who have arrived there from New York on board the Brother Jonathan and other steamers, and for want of means are neither able to

go on or return.

That many of them are scarcely able to procure anything to eat, and have to sleep in the open air or in tents. Many are sick and dying, and many have died. Another of the individuals who returned in the Wm. Penn, states that he saw the dead bodies of some literally covered with vermin, having been left dead and

Warrants were issued by the Magistrate for the arrest of Pride and Barney, and officer Keefe, of the Chief's office soon had Pride in his custody; Barney was captured by officers Green and Crosset, of the lower Police Court, while at the office of Ald. Startevant. They were taken before Justice Lothrop and required to find bail in the sum of \$10,000 cach, which they failed to do and were committed.—N. Y. Cour. and Inq.

A SAD PICTURE.

The Panama Grave Yards are still receiving their share of emigration. Hundreds of the poorer class of emigrants are constantly waiting there for some chance of getting to California, and many causes combine to kill them off by scores. Want, dissipation, disregard of sanitary precautions, lack of medical treatment, starvation, even, are among the evils to which many poor fellows succumb in that pestilential country. And much of this fearful mortality is directly chargeable upon the swindlers whose opposition lines" are monthly sending hundreds to find an inhospitable greeting and often death, among the Panamanians. These scoundrels sell through tickets at prices less than those of the regular line, with the positive assurance that there will be steamers on the other side to take passengers on, knowing that there The Panama Grave Yards are still receiving side to take passengers on, knowing that there

side to take passengers on, knowing that there are none.

They then send an agent, who, upon his arrival at Panama, compromises with the swindled, by obtaining them a passage upon miserable sailing vessels, where they are subjected to all the miseries entailed by want of water, ventilation, fresh provisions, &c., from periods varying from thirty to a hundred and fifty days, before they arrive at San Francisco! Our informant mentiens a recent occurrence of this kind, where two-hundred of humbugged unfortunates were forced to console themselves with miserable accommodations on board two condemned vessels—which, if not lost, must be several months in reaching their port of destin ation. Meanwhile, the agent, finding the climate too warm for comfort, as the victims of this atrocious swindle were threatening strongly to make an example of him, vamoused, leaving many of the poor wretches without even the slight relief afforded their more fortunate companions. Such double-dyed rascality deserves something more than human punishment.—N. Y. Mirror. ment.-N. Y. Mirror.

The man named Castaneda, who captured Lopez, has returned to Cuba from Spain laden with honors. The queen gave him \$6,000, and made him a captain in the rural militia with a salary of 110 a month; 10 negroes and a tract of land have been given to him. The order of Isabel decorates his person; his children are to be educated at the expense of the government; and while in Spain, he was permitted the farce of kissing the hands of the Queen and the little Princess. He can neither read nor write, and is a perfect specimen of a vulgar, rough, uneducated guairo, or country pumpkin.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Crescent City arrived on the 30th ult. from Chagres, with California news to March 2, 240 passsengers and \$1,500,000 in

spring crops are springing up luxuriously.

sion which prohibits slavery in the State

light in the accounts of our public officers.

The attempt to call a Convention to revise

the Constitution, is still prosecuted with energy; the principal alteration desired is in the provi-

Considerable defalcations have lately come to

undred men offer to work for me for their

board, and you can hire as many as you want

for from \$30 to \$50 per month, and on that sum no man can live out here, when provisions

TEMPERANCE IN PHILADELPHIA. - An amount

of zeal in the cause of temperance, which is unusual in Philadelphia, has been developed

of \$3,705,598, as the sum which intoxicating

drinks cost to the county of Philadelphia, in a

single year. Numerous petitions are presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania every day,

in favor of the Maine law. The Harrisburg Telegraph says, "this is likely to be the great question of the day," in that State. — Boston

The New Orleans mail as late as due has

een received. The intelligence that Gen.

Canales had pronounced against the Mexican Government on the representations made by Gen. Avalos, had rescinded the consumption

duty. Business has resumed its course and gen-

Kossuth on his way to New Orleans stopped

at Jackson, and was received in the Mississippi

House of Representatives. He made a long

speech in reply to Gov. Foote. But little en-

The ship fever is rapidly spreading among emigrants on board ship Jane Henderson, lying

out quarantine, below Baltimore; the Hospital

New York, April 1 .- A colored man residing

in Williamsburg was arrested yesterday, by officer Maiten. He is said to be a fugitive slave, and his master has been telegraphed to hasten on and take him. The man is locked up at the

The charge against him is for stealing a watch and some money. His counsel E D. Culver and H. S. Friend have been to the prison to see

him, and tendered bail on the charge preferred against him, but they were none of them per-

The examination of the case of H. Preston.

the alleged fugitive, was held this morning be-fore Commissioner Morton. He is claimed by

William Reese of Baltimore, who states that he absconded in the year 1848. Examination

not concluded. There is but little excitement

The Lawrence Courier says, business

promises to be quite brisk in that place, the coming summer. Among the improvements going on, it mentions the erection of a block of six three-story brick stores on Essex street, a new block of dwellings adjoining Mechanic's Block, and the new Duck Mill, which is to be removed there from Plymouth, in laying the foundations of which great progress has been made.

New Counterfeit.—A new counterfeit five dollar bill on the Bank of Commerce, Providence, R. I., has just been put in circulation.—The whole appearance of the bill is very bad, and the engraving, which purports to be done by Wellstood, Benson & Hankes, New York, is very poorly executed. The bill bears on one

end a ship in full sail, and on the other a female

figure. The vignette is a female seated beside

Whisky and Misery.—Whisky and misery, whichever be cause, whichever be effect, always go together. There has been, as is well known, a failure of the potato crop, and consequently a famine, in the West Highlands and Hebrides. In the Island of Mull, about £3000 of money raised in charity was spent in the year ending October 10, 1846, for the eleemosynary support of the people on whisky was £6099! We do not know how much had previously been spent on whisky in that island; but we may judge from the fact ascertained regarding Skye. In the year ending October 10, 1850, the sum paid in the latter island for whiswas £10,855—considerably more than double the amount expended in relief by the Destitution Fund, and more than double the consumption of the same district in 1845, the year before the distress commenced! "That is," says the Quarterly Review, which quotes the facus from excellent authority, "increased consumption of whisky exactly tallies with the extraneous aid received; in other words, the whole amount of charitable assistance wentin whisky!"

SEIZURE OF FISH .- At the Worcester Rail-

SEIZURE OF FISH.—At the Worcester Railroad Depot a few days since, Mr. Mayo, Inspector General of Fish, seized two or three barrels of Mackerel which had not been inspected and branded according to law. It is not known to whom the fish belonged. This is said to be the first case of seizure under the present law in regard to the inspection of fish. In the Police Court to-day the Inspector petitioned for a decree confiscating the fish.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The annual State Election in Rhode Island takes place this week. The contest is wholly between the old sparties, whig and democratic—there being no third party in the field. The Temperance question will enter materially into the contest—the whigs planting themselves upon the adoption af the Maine Law, which it is known was overthrown by the last Legislature.

In Connecticut, the state Election is held on Monday. There, too, Temperance is a political question, and will in all probability decide the election. The Maine Law doctrine is upheld by the Whigs, and opposed by the Democrats.—Traveller.

John Newton of Millbury, was found dead

John Newton of Millbury, was found dead Thursday evening, near the poor farm, in Grafton. He had been to Worcester with an ox team, and had a load of lumber on his wagon, together with a jug of liquor. Coroner Baker was called, but deemed it unnessary to hold an inquest, it being evident that the man came to his death in consequence of the excessive use of liquor. The wheels of the wagon evidently passed over his body. He was a man about 48 years old.—Worcester Spy.

manifested about the affair.

thusiasm was manifested, and no material aid

eral satisfaction existed

Matamoras is to be a free port.

BALTIMORE, April 1st.

are as high as they now are.'

let the question between protection and free trade be decided by the people. The passengers made the first trip over the Panama railroad, from Bayou Soidado to Navy Bay, some 22 miles, saving 35 miles of river travel. Every one seemed well pleased, and cheers were given at each end of the line.—This makes the Isthmus a comfortable route for Switzerland has made peace with France, by abandoning honor and independence. Content to have existence hereafter by sufferance of the French government, she ceases to appear as a power on earth, and sinks to the base level of a through passengers. The passengers waiting at Panama will all get through on the company's dependency. The refugees have been expelled; and if Sardinia yields, as she will doubtless be obliged to, to the same dictation, the last avow-ed republican will be expelled from the Euro-tean continent. A melancholy fact! Can it two steamers, Northerner and Oregon. The party of Mr. Bartlett, of the Boundary Commission lately arrived in San Diego, having lost nearly all their animals by death.

The yield of gold from the mines is somewhat diminished, owing to the scarcity of water. AUSTRIA.-Lord Derby's accession to power n England had given great satisfaction to the Court of Vienna. The government had resolv-Crime has been rather on the increase of late, ed to abstain from the reprisal upon English travellers previously threatened in consequence to the counterbalance given in England to the The weather continues beautiful, and the

FOREIGN.

On the 19th, Lord Derby announced his de-

Russia. - The correspondence of Bohemia, ander date of Kalisch, 22d ult., says:-"In adition to forty-two vessels of war, well armed, fty to sixty in the Black Sea and the Sea of

A letter from a person in California to his brother in Boston, is published in the Boston Journal dissuading the latter from going to the land of gold. The writer says:

"The last trip of the Golden Gate, she had on board thicken hundred and fifth management. The London Times says it has taken some pains to ascertain the number of persons arrest-ed in France within the last few weeks, and it assured, by the best authorities, speaking on on board thirteen hundred and fifty passengers-mostly mechanics from New York and the State ufficient evidence, that the number probably mostly mechanics from New York and the State of Maine. A good portion of them immediately started for the mines. When they had got some hundred miles from Sacramento, they found themselves without a dime in to world. The land was full of them. They could not go to mining, and if they should they would not make enough to pay for what they eat, putting aside tools to work with. I have had at least a hundred men offer to work for me for their

Germany.—Letters from Bremen state that emigration from that port is now taking place to an extent unknown in any previous season. The trains have been bringing during the last ten days 600 emigrants each, and the consement bustle of the town is quite exciting.

A letter from Vienna describes the sufferings from famine to be excessive in various parts of Germany. It says troubles and bad government seems to have deprived humble men of all heart and energy. They have left their fields uncultivated for miles, lest the rude hands of some hateful soldiery should seize or destroy the fruits of their labor. The consequence of this is something very much like a famine in many parts of Europe. The accounts from Po-land are most disheartening. In the Carpathiunusual in Philadelphia, has been developed there of late, in connection with petitions for the Maine Law. The subject is taking hold of the minds of tax payers. On a careful examination, they found that in the county, there were 5000 places where liquor was sold, only 1500 of which were licensed, which at \$40 each brought into the treasury \$65,302. On the other hands they found the enormous total of \$3,705.598, as the sum which intoxicating ans people are literally starving. There is no

St. Louis, April 3.

The steamer Glencove, which arrived this evening about eight o'clock, while making the landing blew up with a terrible explosion, bursting all her boilers. She had about one hundred and fifty passengers on board at the time, a large number of whom were killed.

The steamers Cataract, Georgia, and Westero, which were laying alongside at the time, sustained considerable damage, several persons were also killed on board these boats, and others dreadfully wounded. 'The number of the killed and wounded has not been accurately ascertained, but is supposed to be near 200. The Glencove, after the explosion, took fire, and was burnt to the water's edge.

Madison, Indiana, April 3. The steamer Red Stone, Capt. Kate, hence for Cincinnati, with about seventy persons on board, including the boat's crew, blew up today, as she was backing out from Scott's landing, about three miles above Casottome, at half past two o'clock, P. M. The force of the explosion was terrific, and completely shattered the boat, which immediately sank in 20 feet of water. Of the passengers, a large proportion are lost; and of the crew, only the captain and clerk are saved. The former is severely, if not fatally injured. Up to 7 o'clock this evening, fifteen bodies have been recovered in a horribly mutilated condition. It is impossible, at present, to give the names of those who were killed. These accidents are inexcusable.

MACON, April 1 .- The Southern Rights Democratic Convention met in Milledgeville at 3 o'clock yesterday P. M., according to adjourn-A report was received from the mittee of 33 previously appointed, in which the Baltimore platforms of 1844 and 1848, were reaffirmed and the appointment of 40 delegates to the Baltimore Convention recommended.— The report was unanimously accepted and the delegate appointed.

Court House, Burlington, (Vt.) } April 1st, 1852.

April 1st, 1852.

The people of this village were thrown into a state of excitement yesterday by the commencement of the trial of David Sloane, for the murder of a man by the name of Prentiss last September, at Milton Falls. This is the first trial for murder which has happened in Chittenden County since the year 1808, a long period, considering the number of the population of the county. From the evidence thus far it appears that Sloane did commit the deed on the evening of the eighth of last September, with a long-bladed jacknife, stabbing his victim eight times in the breast and other parts of the body. Three of the wounds were mortal in the opinion of the physicians who made a post opinion of the physicians who made a post mortem examination. Frentiss lived 24 hours after the fight. Several women and men witnessed the affray, which took place in the public street when the moon shone brightly and nature was in her loveliest garb.

A quarrel had existed between the combatants for some workly aversions.

A quarrel had existed between the combatants for some months previous. On the fatal evening the wife of the murdered man, and another young lady were walking out when they met a Mrs. Sanderson, who had been accused of being quite too familiar with Sloane on several occasions. Mrs. Sanderson true to her instincts, immediately began to ridicule Mrs. Prentiss for reporting such stories about her and Sloane. Mrs. Prentiss was not made of such loose materials as to bear the slander quietly, but threw back the aspersions, and asked Mrs. Sanderson if she did not wish to be caught again on the bridge with Sloane, and she also repeated some verses which had been made in that romantic locality, touching the intimacy that had been supposed to exist between Mrs. Sanderson and Sloane. Mr. Sloane happened to be passing at the time and overheard the conversation and approached Mrs. Prentiss with some slanderous words. Soon Mr. Prentiss came running down and he and Sloane met when the fight came off. Sloane was twice knocked down, and the second time he sat down while Prentiss began to kick him; a Mr. Popple took hold of the arm of Prentiss, and told him not to kick a man after he was down. Prentiss took his hand from his breast and said he has stabbed me. The blood spirted from

Propietook hold of the arm of Prentiss, and told him not to kick a man after he was down. Prentiss took his hand from his breast and said he has stabbed me. The blood spirted from the wound upon the hand and shirt sleeve of Popple, who then let go of his arm, when Prentiss, in great rage and desperation ran up to Sloane and kicked him violently under the chin. Sloane fell back and lay quivering.

There is not much mystery hanging over it, nor any very strange circumstances attending it. It all seems to be a matter-of-fact concern. Prentiss was stabbed eight times with a knife, and murdered in bright moonlight in presence of several witnesses, but whether Sloane had murder in his heart is known only to the Great Power above. Both fought with desperation, and most angry passions stirred their hearts. Prentiss was a tall, strong man, a blacksmith by trade, and Sloane is a smaller person, and by profession a tailor. His countenance is rather mild and pleasant, and his features regular. The whole contour of his face does not indicate anything of a murderous character, and yet in anything of a murderous character, and yet in the moment of violent passion he did take the life of a fellow being. If the defence should develope any circumstances strange or interest-ing, the readers of the Mail shall have it.

On Thursday evening, Ris. Roberts, wife of Mr. A. J. Roberts, of Boston, came near being burned to death by the explosion of a fluid lamp. She attempted to fill the lamp while the wick was lighted, causing the accident.

On Thursday last, the Massachusetts House of Representatives rejected—175 to 173, the Senate amendment submitting the Liquor Bill to the people. The bill is substantially the same as the "Maine Law." On Thursday evening, Mrs. Roberts, wife of

Jeffrey's Court! Sold and Gone!!

It appears that a colored man named Preston in New York city, was suspected of being a slave. By some unhung villains just base enough for tools of the fugitive act, he was seized on a pretended charge of stealing, lodged in jail, no one was allowed to see or bail him, and the rest is told in the New York Tribune. Read it-ponder it-remember it is the Great whig and democratic Measure for which the are all going to vote. O Shame !! O guilt !!

Preston sent back to Slavery—Extraordinary dis-patch—Refusal of Judge Judson to interfere—A Husband torn from his wife forecer—Exultation of the Slave Catchers—Order reigns once more "O'er the Land of the Free and the Home of

S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. - Before Mr. Morton, Commissioner.—In the case of Horace Preston, claimed by W. Reese, of Maryland, as

Preston, claimed by W. Reese, of Maryland, as a fugitive from Slavery: the proceedings were adjourned this foremoon, for the decision, to the large Court-room, there being but fifteen minutes to spare to the time when the District Court was to open in the Cuban case.

Mr. Morton, the Commissioner, came in, read a paper, declaring that every thing had been done conformably to law, and concluding that the said Horace Preston owes service and labor to W. Reese, of Maryland, and entitled to a certificate, and that such will be granted.

The Officers then took hold of Preston to carry him off, the cry of his wife was heard, and Mr. Morton gathered up his papers to leave the

Mr. Morton gathered up his papers to leave the

Mr Jay asked the commissioner if it was not understood, after the decission of the motion to dismiss the complaint, that the testimony of the Morton-No, Sif-I am done. Mr. M.

said he had understood the case closed; he then proceeded toward the side door. Mr. Jay remarked, a more wanton violation of the rights of a party in a Court of Justice, I must confess, I have never known. It was dis-tinctly understood that we should have the right to call witnesses who were to be in atten-

Mr. Morton had then got to the private door, Mr. Culver said, "You may sneak off, Sir. but the eyes of the public will follow you."

Mr. M. said he does not sneak off.

There was considerable excilement in the court-room. Mr. Busteed declared, in a loud

voice, it was all right. He swore to the affidavit of excitement and the necessity of aid from the Marshal to take Preston to Maryland. Mr. Culver said he was preparing a paper as to a witness, and while he was looking round,

his client was gagged and lugged off.

Preston, followed by his wife, was in the meantime carried off, and Judge Judson coming in,
Mr. Culver made application to him for a writ of habeas corpus, but the Judge said he was engaged with the present case, and could not at-

Mr. Culver said it was very important to be done forthwith, as in a short time the party would probably be taken out of the jurisdic-The Judge said that Judge Nelson is at the

Astor House, not engaged, and application had better be made to him. We understand Preston was immediately carried off to Maryland.

SWINDLING OF CALIFORNIA ENIGRANTS.-The business of swindling Calfornia emigrants, seems to have been gone into in New York, systematically. It it is but a few days since we had occasion to chronicle the doings of certain parties in that city, who held themselves out as passenger agents for steamers through to San Francisco, but whose tickets proved worthless beyond Panama. In another column will be found the particulars of another swindling operation, by different parties in the same city. who, though they protest their innocence of any evil intention, we rejoice to see, have been been arrested, and committed for lack of \$10,-000 bail. The only safe course for passengers, is to buy of men who are known to be honest and responsible persons.

THE EASTERN RAILROAD .- This most thoroughly-abused corporation had a good word spoken for it in the Senate, by Mr. Keyes of Norfolk, in the debate for a new ferry company at East Boston. The railroad company owns a controling interest in the ferry company, and was alluded to in the debate, where Mr. Keyes said that the Eastern Railroad had been more harshly treated by the Massachusetts Legislature, than any other corporation in the State.—
It had been attacked front and rear—it had been attacked at both ends and in the middle, and he did not feel disposed to ettack its form, and he did not feel disposed to attack its ferry company .- Courser.

DEATH OF ELDER FARWELL. EAST PITTSFIELD, March 18, 1862. BRO. WILLEY:—Our friend Elder Josiah Far-

well bid adicu to earth on Wednesdny, 10th inst, after a somewhat lengthy and painful con-Although of somewhat excentric temperament, Elder Farwell exhibited through life ex-cellencies, which may be profitably remember-ed and imitated by surviving friends and ac-

For hospitality he was proverbial. All grades of society, met a cheerful and hearty welcome to his fire-side, and table. His ear, and purse, were ever open to the complaint and necessities of the honest industrious poor. He was the kind and constant friend—the obliging neighbor,—the attentive and provident husband ord father. ound and father.

bund and father.

He was the constant, earnest friend of the poor, too oft forgot tendown-trodden slaves:—
ever ready to contribute freely to their cause while living, and bequeathing some two hundred dollars in real estate to the same noble purpose in his last will. This is certainly worthy of imitation by all who have the means, and profess a like interest. And I would suggest the impropriety of waiting for a death bed, for an opportunity to make such a bequest.—
The necessities of the cause now demand it, and you may have the happiness of witnessing the results of such noble liberality with mortal eyes.

Last evening at Laucaster Hall, was a splendid affair. The hall was crowded to the utmost capacity, Hon J. B. Cahoon, president. Sentiments of a stirring nature were offered and responded to by several of our most influential clergymen and citizens. Time was too short to hear from one half of those who were all ready for the occasion. Two long tables extending the entire length of the Hall, were loaded with creature comforts which were duly appreciated. Chandler's Brass Band, and some of our best vocal musicians were there to put in their quart of 200d cheer, and all to-

The Ladies Band Temperance Levee

there, to put in their quota of good cheer, and all to-gether it would be difficult to crowd a larger amount of elevated joy and unalloyed pleasure into the compass of

ELECTIONS The following towns have elected temerance boards of officers, who will sustain the law:—
wilton, Sâco, Buxton, Standish, Hiram, Norway, Paris, Farmington, Gray, New Gloucester, Fryburg, Gardiner, Leadfield, Hallowell, Bath, Bangor, Danville, Hampden, Jermon, Dixmont, Monroe, Newburg, Gorham, Otisfield, Waterville, Phillips, Strong, Biddeford, Leeds, Monaouth, Orland, Bucksport, Lewiston, Auburn, Pairfield, Kaymond, Madison, Canaan, Solon, Pittsfield, Augusta, Lape Elizabeth, Smithfield, Hebron, Hollis, Starks, Noridgewock, Levant, Stetson, Carmel, Bradford, Kenduseag, Linconville, Woodstock, Carthage, Madrid, Garand, Guilford, Corinna, Cornville, Bloomfield, Oldtown, Drono Hancock, Surry, Dover, Abbott, Windham, Precort, Casco, Baldwin, Danville, Eastport, 74.

In the following towns they elected part temperance and part opposition, Lovell, Winthrop, Bethel, Webster, 4:
The following towns have gone against the liquor Law: tumford, Andover, Greenwood, Mexico, Waterford, Oxord, Scarboro', Waterboro', Durham, Harrison, Bridgon, Lisbon, Liberty, Denmark, Sebago, Eddington, Newport, Minot, Pownal, Poland, Naples, 32.

thers, the names of which we do not now recollect, ar temperance towns, but owing to some extra manævering on the one part, and a lack of foresight on the other, appear to be against us, while they really belong to our ranks, and will place themselves there in due season.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET

ork, round hogs, 0 a 12 1.2 4 a 5 1-2

BRIGHTON MARKET. - THURSDAY, April 1. At Market, 725 beef cattle, 200 Stores, 1750 Sheep, and

5-8 for barrows. Old hogs 6 1-4 and 61-2. At retail

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

Prices - Extra, \$5, 9. By lot \$2 50, 3 45, 475. 127 cars came over the Fitchburg Bailroad, and 31 over the Boston and Lowel Bailroad, loaded with Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Poultry. NUMBER FROM EACH STATE. Cattle. Sheep. Swine.

Total. 876 1793 104

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 4th inst, by Rev B. D. Peck, Mr David Libry to Miss Abby Libby, both of Portland.

In Standish, 21st inst, Mr. Goorge F. Hanson to Miss Eliza Bodge, both of Windham.

In Dover, N. H., Mr Francis L. Sweet of Portland, to Miss Caroline Gray of North Leeds: Mr Daniel S. Farar of Carroll, Me, to Miss Mary Jane Farrat of Lisbon.

In Great Falls, 20thinst, Mr George Bates to Miss Mary D. Tarbox, both of Biddeford.

In Portsmouth, N. H., 31st ult, by Rev C. Burroughs, Mr Charles W. Stavens to Miss Louisa P. Corry, both of Portland.

land.
Pittsburg, Penn., at Trinity Church, 26th ult, by Joseph Taylor of Christ Church New Brighton, Drard W Anderson to Miss Frances Amelia Perley. Gilead, 25th ult, Mr Ethan Willie of Reading, Mass. las Selvina Wright of Gilead.
Turner, 18th ult, Mr Somuel Parker of North Yarth, to Miss Diana Drake of T.
Locke's Mills, 4th ult, Mr Charles M. Morgan of thumberland, N. H., to Miss Mary E Locke of Greend. In Salem, Mass. 25th, Mr Orange Wentworth of Saud-ford, Me., to Miss Eliza K. Woodman of S.

DEATHS.

In this city, Fob. 28, Susan N. C. Swane, daughter of the late Thos Swane, of this city, aged 26 years. In Saco, 28th inst, Mr. Richard Bowdoin, aged 55, In South Boston, 28th inst, Mrs Ann Rindge, wife of Mr Charles F. Lemon, and daughter of Mr Richard Chadwick formerly of Portland, aged 31 years. In Brooklyn, N. Y., 24th inst, Mrs Sarah Gilman, aged 4, widow of Mr Nathaniel Gilman, a revolutionary officer. In Upper Stillwater, 22d ult, Mr Nathaniel C. Parker

aged 59.
In Greene, Dea. Lennuel Cummings, aged 83.
In Bloomfield 27th ult., Kelsey Allen, son of Mr Harper Allen, aged 20.
In Bath, 30th ult, Mrs Sarah F. wife of Mr Gilbert C.

uk, 23d ult, Mrs George Leach, aged 30. p. 11th ult, Mrs Elizabeth, wife of Mr Per rt, 29th ult, Mrs Sarah M., wife of the late ins of Hampden. In Boston, 1st inst, Miss Buena Morrison, formerly of Calais, aged 26.

INQUIRER MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PORTLAND. Tuesday, March 30. ARRIVED.

Sch Geo Brooks, Stetson, Norfolk, CLEARED.

Barbue Mercy Elien, Stover, Sagua, by S W Porter-riga Umpira, Simpson, St Jago, T W O'Brion; Elmira, all Cienfuegos, A L Hobson; Montrose, Poland, Havana, WEDNESDAY, March 31. ARRIVED.

Barque Susan W Lind, Lang, New York. Brig Hibernia, Green, Mariel Hith inst. Sch Blue Rock, Saville, New York. CLEARED.

Schs Harriet Fuller, Bradley, Patapsco River, Md; Talent, Willard, Boston.

ARRIVED. Sch Van Buren, Potter, Bucksport for New Bedford.
FRIDAY, April 2.
ARRIVED

ARRIVED

Barque Diligence, Woodbury, Matanzas IIth ult. On the 25th, 9 AM, late 37, lon 68, during a tremendous gale, was struck with a hoavy sea which carried away weather in main top rail, quarter boards and timbers, both boats, studding sail spars, split plank shear fore and aft, stove in the house on the weather side, carried away round house, and booby hatch, split main spencer, shifted deck load and shipped considerable water. Also caused her to leak badly, obliging the crew to keep both pumps going and to cut away and stave deck load at the same time to free her; kept one pump constantly going till her arrival into port.

Brig Monte Cristo, Martin Philadelphia.

Brig Henry Leeds, Ross, New York
Brig Champion, Dickey, New York
Brig Champion, Dickey, New York
Sch Sarah Libbey; Norfolk,
Sch Ananda Powers, Tibbets Norfolk.
Sch Cherub, Haskins, Rockport.
Sch Loduskia, Hutchinson, Bath.
Sch Mary Elizabeth, Higgins, Mt Dosert for Boston.

CLEARED.

Barques Scott Dyer, Tukesbury, Havana, W W Woodbury, F A Perley, Stanwood, do, Cram & Perley—Sch Moro, Sawyer, Boston.

ARRIVED.

Barque Corinthion, Randall, Cardonas, Michigan, in

ARRIVED.

Barque Corinthion, Randail, Cardenas, 14th inst, via folmes's Hole and Salem. Brig Lydia Stover, Pinkham, Cardenas 17th inst, via lo mes's Hole. Brig Gen Marion, Bibber, Cardonas 16th inst, via Now

Brig Gen Foster, Newbegin, New York for Machias, to Brig bear and to Madeira.
Sch Opbir, Spear, Baltimore.
Sch L S Pond, Edwards, New York.
Sch Excef, Berry, New York.
Schs Wave, Hill, and Comet, Upton, Boston.
Ar 2d, brig Sophia, Caleb Jacksonville.
CLEARED.

Brig Venus, Orr, Savannah—Sch Amanda Powers, Tibets, Castine. Monday, April 6. ARRIVED.

Brig P R Curtis, Stover, Cardenas, 18th ult. Br sch Merlin, Lisk, Liverpool, NS. Br sch Argo, Nickerson, Barrington. Sch Citizen, Wallace, Boston. CLEARED. Barque Octovia, Woodbury, Matanzas, W W Woodbury-Brig Abegail & Maria, B F Sdaulding, Havana, S W Porter-Sch Milwaukie, Stowers, Cardonas, Jenness, Chase & Co.

DISASTERS.

Sch-Lucy White, from Baltimore for Boston, put into N Bedford 26th inst, with loss of anchor rudder and wheel and other damage, having struck on Brenton's Point, day previous. Put in to repair.

Ship B L Harriman, at New York from N Orleans, had very heavy weather, stove quarter boat, statted cutwater &c.

rery heavy weather, stove quarter boat, started cutwater cc.

Brig R R Hoskins, at N York from Cardenas, had very heavy weather in the Gulf stream, started cutwater and stem, causing the vessei to leak.

Brig L R Palmer, at N York from Cardenas, had heavy weather, lost stern boat, &c.

Brig Yankee, Waltace, from Philadelphia for Havana eturned to Lewes, Del 22th ult with loss of saits and ome lower spars.

Brig Annandale, of Charleston from Cienfuegos, had heavy NNE gale, no date, lat 22 50, lon 79 30, had sails plit, and other damage.

Sch Agnes, from Aux Caves from Boston, put into Edatown 27th ult, with loss of part of deck load of log-rood, in the gale of 19th and 20th.

Brig Rufus Soule, at New York from Guayama, had eavy gales, split topsail and lost topgaliant sail.

Brigue Mary Florence, of Bath, at Baltimore from Livrood, had yeavy weather during the passage.

Brig Richmond, Blair, from Baltimore for Charleston, ut into Norfolk 27th, with loss of boats, galley, decknad bulwarks, &c, in the gale of 17th, off Hatteras. Mr Yhorf of Baltimore, first officer, was killed during the ale.

mas. rig JD Pennell, of Brunswick, at N York frm Guay-, was struck by lightning 24th ult, carrying away fore allat mast. The JD P also had water ways stove,

Temperance Motto Letter Envelopes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Price 10 cents a package of 25. 30 cts. per 100.

PORT OF BOSTON.

di—barques American, Adie, Trinidad (lat 29 30, 19 30 lost stern boat); John Winthrop, Blanchard, Orleans; sch Lamartine, Hill, Saco.
di—ships Josephus, Faine, Liverpool; Margaret, man, N Orleans; barque Sylphide Lawry, do.
2d—barque Delia Chapiu, Snow, Havana; schs Jane
Morton, Potermactine

THE WORLD CONVINCED.

The world, oft cheated, now has grown But when whole crowds, late in despair, Upon their solemn word, declare That cough nor cold need trouble give, With Rogers' famous curative. To soothe the lungs, the phlegm expel, And fever like a charm, repel; Why then the world believes, perforce The syrup that will colds efface Give the worst cough the coup de grace, Bronchitis cure, and that sad group, The Asthma, Influenza, Croup, Deserves, from all with common sense.

A warm and hearty confidence. CAUTION.—None genuine, unless there as on the boff wrapper, a note of hand, signed with a pen, by A. L. SCOVILL & CO.

For sale, wholesale and retail by A. L. SCOVILLE & CO., Proprietors, at their principal Depot, GOTHIC BALL, No. 316 Broadway, New York, to whom all or pers for the medicine, and letters relating to agencies should be addressed, post paid.

Also, for sale in PORTLAND by H. H. HAY, 17

Market Square, and by
JOSEPH B. HALL, LYNDON, Aronstong Co., Me.
PRICE.—In large bottles, \$1.; or six bottles for \$5.

New York, Dec. 15, 1851.

The colebrated RUSSIA SALVE, the greatest invention of the age. A fresh supply just received and for sale at wholesale and remil by C W Atwell,
No 4, ander US Hotel. GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE

Young's compound Cod Liver Oil Candy, do do Fir Balsam Candy, Shaker's Grand Catholicon. All the above medicines are manufactured by the United Society of Shakers at New Gloncester, Me.; and may be obtained at whelesale or retail at the proprietors lowest prices, by C.W. Atwell,
No 4, under United States Hotel, Portland.

Celebrated Shaker Remedies,

FOR EASTPORT & ST. JOHN.

STEAMER ADMIRAL Captain Albert Wood, will (until further notice,) leave P. S. & P. R. Railroad Wharf every TUESDAY, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for East-

C. C EATON, Agent. Portland, April 8.

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in that part of EFFINGHAM, N H., called DRAKES' CORNER, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land, about equally divided into WOOD, PASTURE, and TILLAGE, together with a large house, two barns, and all necessary out buildings, in complete repair.

The above described property will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply on the premises, or by letter neraid, to

ses, or by letter prepaid, to
S. M. PETFINGILL & CO.
Advertising Agenus, 10 State street, BOSTON. April 8, 1852. 4w

L. PARKER.

MANUFACTURER OF Monuments, Grave Stones,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

No. 128 Exchange Street, (Between Middle and Federal streets,) PGRTLAND.

Work done in the best style, and prices reasonable. Orders solicited. Portland. April 8, 1852.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

CHARLES P. FREEMAN & Co.,

(LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.) IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. 144 BROADWAY, One door South of Liberty Street,

NEW YORK, HAVE NOW ON HAND, and will be receiving daily through the season, NEW GOODS, direct from the European manufacturers, and cash auctions,

Rich, Fashionable, Fancy Silk Millinery Goods.

Our stock of RICH RIBBONS comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand anrivalled. We offer our goods for net cash, at lower prices than any credit house in America can afford.

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cotton faces
Kid, lisle thread, silk, and sewing silk, gloves and mila.
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STRAW BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS.
New York, March 22, 1852. 13 3m^{\$\$\$}

J. F. C. HAYES, Agent for Morrill's Superior Printing Ink.

Of all qualities. This is unquestionably the Best and heapest Ink now in use in this country. Warranted in II cases. Also, keeps constantly for sale, Card Stock, ards, Letter, Cap, Bill and Fancy Paper, of all qualities nd colors, at Low Prices. Orders addressed to J. F. C. layes, Lawrence, Mass., promptly attended to. Blarch 13, 1852. NEW DRUG STORE.



Fever and Ague. A REMEDY WHICH HAS NEVER FAILED in a multitude of cases, to give entire relief from this dreadful disease, is prepared and sold only by SAMUELT THURSTON, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 398 and 400 Congress-st., Innction of Free street.

Also, for sale, DR. LANGLEY'S justly celebrated Root and Herh Pectoral Cough Candy, the heat article of the kind now in vogue.

Portland, March 25.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not out wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge our selves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficecy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering

humanity which facts will not warrant. Many proofs are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they

will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage!

From the distinguished Professor of Chemoistry and Materia Medica
Bowdoin College.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfac-tion, in cases both of adults and chirdren.
I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and couchs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

Brunswick, Mc., Feb. 5, 1817.

Lowell, Aug 10, 1840. Dr. J. C. Ayer: I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in my life, by your "Cherary Peccanal," and never fail, when I have opportunity, of recommend-

Yours, respectfully, S. D. EMERSON.

The following was one of the worst of

The following was one of the worst of cases which the physicians and friends thought to be incurable consumption:

CHESTER, PA., AUG. 22, 1846.

J. C. Ayer, — Sir: I was taken, with a terr.ble cough, brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my bed more then two months—Coughing ince-seasely night and day, I became ghastly pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly failing, and in such distress for breath, that hat little hope of my recovery could be entertained. While is this situation, a friend of mine, (the Rev. John Keller, of the Methodist church) brought see a bottle of your CHERRE PECOMAL, which is tried more to graifly him, than from any expectation of obtaining rollef. Its good effect induced have to continue its use, and I soon found my health much improved.

Now in three months, I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine:

With the deepest gratitude, yours, &cc.

JAMES GODFREY.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY JAMES C. AYEM,

PREPARED AND SOLD BY JAMES C. AYEN, PRACTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL. MASS.

Paccidal CHEMIST, Lowell, Mass.

For sale wholesale and retail by Joshua Durgin & Co.,

Agents; also, by Edward Mason, H. H. Hay, and Charles

E. Beckett, Portland; also, by Thomas G. Loring.

Also by J. G. Rollins, Szco; and by

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C. P. Branch, Gardiner;

S. Page & Co., B. Wales, Hallowell;

Dillingham & Titcomb, Cushing & Black, Augusta;

Messr., Gore & Holbrook, Freeport;

CP Branch, Gardiner; SPage & Co., B Wales, Hallowell; Dillingham & Titcomb, Cushing & Black, Augusta; Messrz. Gore & Holbrook, Freeport; And by Druggists generally throughout the State. Lowell, 1852.

Temperance Life Insurance Comp'y CAPITAL \$100,000. OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND PEARL STS. HARTFORD, CONN.

MUTUAL COMPANY. Incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and of-ficially approved by the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH. CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of year preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my

From an Overseer in the Hamilton[Mills, lin this City.

Read the following, and see if this medi-cine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was

very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakable distinct:—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SABATOGA SPRINGS, JULY 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayes,—Sig.: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symtoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "Cherar Recrosal," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well-nigh restored:

While using your medicine, I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of cumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochrafulties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you,
And am. sir, yours respectfully.

I have pleasure in certury in And am, sir, yours respectfully.

And am, sir, yours respectfully.

J. P. CALHouthSUN, Cof proling.

AMERICAN

earnings of the company, after deducting expenses.

We have herewith appended our table of rates. It will be seen that, they are twenty five per cont fower than the rates of most mutual Companies. Our premiums are to be paid in cash, but if upon our present rates, its hall be found that abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall make a greater difference in the value of life, than we have estimated, the insured receive the full benefit, for we propose paying all profits in cash annually, after the usual fund of \$500,000 has a seemulated.

Board of Conneillors FREEMAN YATES General Lecturing Agent for a State of Maine.

Other agents names will be added as appointed. Hartford, Coan. Oct. 15. 6m 42 LOST OR STOLEN!

RAISING FOULTRY

T. B. Miner.—Dear Sir —As the season is now at hand when Ham and Eggs will be the great luxury of the table, there can not perhaps be a better subject to present the majority of your readers at this time than that of the management of Poulty. The time for curing Hams has already passed, and they must now be taken as they are, whether rightly or wrongly done. But let us look out in season for a good supply of fresh leggs to go with them. I shall here submit my len for securing this important part of the axury, which I will venture to say is a pracicable one for all who keep but a few hens.

After the last fifters are laid in the fall, I never stimulate my hens to lay until February, for the reason that according to my observations, it is not natural for them, under more than the rigors of winter until about that time, when they have become strengthened and invigorated, and naturally begin to I feed my hens about sunrise in the morning. and just before they go to roost at night with all the corn they will pick up, and always keep either water or snow where they can get it at all times in the day. In the winter ime I keep gravel and lime, or old wast plas ter where they can have access to if at all times. This is also necessary in summer unless there is a garden spot or piece of ploughed ground near by, those ingredients being indespensible in forming the shell and digesting the food. About the first of February, I discontinue the corn in the kernel, and give it to them ground in the ear, made into pudding and fed hot, and also feed them once a day with any fresh fat or lean refuse meat the kitchen may afford. This kind of food is nutricious and stimulating, and they will actually begin to lay in a week or ten

After they commence laying, I have no trouble in procuring eggs enough for daily use, and when I have over a half dozen hens, can spare some for market I continue the ground feed until spring opens, and then resume the hard grain again, which usually keeps them laying until October, if fed regularly and as graph as they will larly and as much as they will eat. The following figures will show my profits for one year, according to the above system: Seventeen hens and two males

onsumed what cost Sold 30 dozen of eggs, at 1s. per doz., \$3.75
" 120 doz. eggs, at 10 cts. doz. 12.00 15,25

Profits,
This is a small scale, but all will agree that it is a handsome profit for the outlay.
My here were the Black Poland breed, slightly crossed with some mixed varieties.
Four of the bear were four years old four

Four of the hens were four years old, four more were two, and the rest early pullets.

TAN BARK FOR MANURE.

My first experiment with tun as a manure was in the spring and summer of 1850.

On the first of May of that year I hauled into a hollow in my barnyard some twenty horse loads of rotted tan, putting in alternate layers of horse manure, tan and rock lime, amounting in the aggregate to three-fourths tan to one-fourth of manure, and 1 1-4 casks of good lime. On the fifth and sixth of June following, I planted with this compost threefourths of an acre of corn, on heavy, clayed soil manuring liberally in the hill only; with this preparation I raised a good crop of corn. In the fall of 1850 I broke up 2 1-3 acres of moist, rocky ground, plowing ten inches deep, and laying the furrows over smooth. The same fall, having a lot of tan that had lain in a pile two years, although not rotten, being about as bright as ever, I hauled it into the barnyard and made a compost heap as before. In the spring of 1851 I planted two acres

of the ground before mentioned, with this manure, to corn, beans and pumpkinns, with tavorable results. My corn was the twelve rowed variety, of a heavy growth — injured some be frost—but as good as my neighbors. My beans were of the Waterloo kind, with My beans were of the Waterloo kind, with only four or five in a hill, (half the number requisite I think) I raised about twelve bushels on the two acres, and pumpkins in abun-

I might mention that the land was bound cut, producing but little hay, and the only dressing I gave the crop was to manure well in the hill with my ten manure. I am in-clined to the opinion that where ten can be easily procured it is as good and as cheap an urticle for the compost heap as can be ob-tained, although I am aware that loam, scra-pings of the highways, chip-dirt, leached ashes, lime, &c., are all excellent and valuable acquisitions to the farmer's bank of de-posite, the manure heap, and it is to be deeply regretted that our farming population are no more interested in this important item of their business which so vitally concerns their success in farming operations, when so many available helps are at the com-

From the Maine Farmer.

COMPOST.

II. Parlin's Statement to the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society.

I have kept a yoke of oxen and two cows; and also two pigs, hought in April and slaughtered the last of November; and I have bought the manure from a cosal town. have bought the manure from a small tannery, for which I paid ten dollars.

The material used has been principally

muck, dug in the fall for use next season: a part of it was decomposed with the "salt and lime mixture" recommended by Prof.
Mapes, editor of the Working Farmer. I think highly of this mixture for decomposing muck, and should have used more, but for

the high price of lime the past season.

There is a space of two or three feet under my stable floor, which I fill with muck, and take out and replace in the spring.

I also keep a supply near my stable door, and at night throw a quantity behind the cat-

tle to be thrown out in the morning with their manure. In this manner all the urine their manure. In this manner all the urine is saved, and a large quantity of compost is prepared. My pigs are well supplied with nuck to convert into compost.

I have an excavation in the lower part of my yard to hold all the liquid that drains from above, and this I fill with muck to be taken

out the next season.

The manure of the tannery was about half decomposed with muck by itself, and the other half in the manure heap. I have a manure shed, and all has been kept under cover till wanted for use. In this manner I have made, the past year, one hundred and twenty-seven loads, of about thirty-five bushels, making something over forty-two cords, which I consider worth more than stable manure. The cost has not keen more than forty thre. The cost has not been more than forty collars, aside from the manure the cattle would make made without compost.

opped it in heaps. In the spring of 1851, dropped it in the hill, and planted it on the th, 28th, and 20th of May, and managed it e same as I did the acre which I have entered for the Society's premium. The result of the crop far exceeded my expectation. I harvested from the two acres one hundred and sixty bushels of ears of sound corn.

Strawberry Culture.

We have learned our Strawberry culture from long experience, and to our experiments we considered the climate and the nature of the plant. We found a mammoth fruit, and our object was to dwant the vine, without affecting the size or quality of fruit, for we had learned that all plants require different kinds of food in perfecting their stems, stalks and funit. We give the Strawberry all it wants to perfect its fruit, and retain the luxuriant habit of the vine, by a cold and simple diet, thus enabling it to brave the heat of our Summer suns, and to help the fruit stalks, instead of putting all its capital on its back in the way of clothing. We will not pretend to say that all Strawberry plants can be cultivated in this way; we believe they must go through a thorough acclimation, and be grad-We have learned our Strawberry culture through a thorough acclimation, and be grad-ually disciplined to their lumble fare. All fruit entiverors are aware that an over luxuriant tree seldom produces much fruit; hence root pruning has been resorted to, to check the too rapid growth of wood, and it invariably forms fruit where none or little grew before. It is upon this principle that we cultivate the Strawberry.

The soil that seems best suited to the

growth of the fruit is a sandy loam. The natural location of the bed has much to do with its productiveness; as moisture is one with its productiveness; as moisture is one of the greatest elements in perfecting the fruit, the bed should be as near a stream of water as possible. New land is preferable to old—we care not how rich the old may be, or how poor the new may be. Before planting it should be mellowed deeply. The vines may be planted any time from September to April (we have moved them in full fruit) April, (we have moved them in full fruit.) We plant six or eight rows of Hovey's Seedling, which is a pistillate, to one of the Large Early Scarlet, which is a staminate or he-mathrodite, both bloom and fruit together; the rows two feet apart and the vines some ighteen inches apart in the row.

Strawberry vines will live planted almost any way, but if fruit be an object the first season, the roots should be put in the ground just as they were taken from it. The vines will make from runners the first season, enough to stock the ground. In the fall, go over the ground with the hoe and thin out to some ten or twelve inches leaving the to some ten or twelve inches, leaving the vines to decay where cut up; after this is done, cover the whole ground with decomposing leaves, scrapings of forest earth, fine inud from ditches, and any vegetable matter that will decompose soon. Before the plants bloom, top dress them with ashes, leached or unleached. Keep the whole surface of the ground covered with leaves, which shades and cools the ground, and keeps the fruit clean! As the fruit stalks appear, should the clean. As the fruit stalks appear, should the weather prove dry, give them water; as soon as the fruit sets, should the weather prove dry, give them water; as the fruit ripens, should the weather prove dry, give them water. By this treatment, another fruit stalk will have started, before the first is done, and so on through the season. The vines will make few or no runners, during the friting season. Keep down the grass and weeds with a hoe. We have tried the plow, but it let in too much sinlight. Better keep the grass smothered with leaves. Let those who grass smothered with leaves. Let those who wish Strawberries five weeks in the year, trench in two feet of stable manure; but those who like them six or eight months, exclude all manures but Nature, and turn green leaves into nice and luscious fruit. This can be done. This we do, and our readers that choose, can do the same. We doubt not there is plenty of land through the country, as poor as ours. When our old friend of the New York Plow walked through our beds last March, he exclaimed, "well, well, this is the first bed of Strawberry fruit I ever saw without vines." And it was literally true; the ground was covered with fruit, with last season's drought remarkably well.
Should they bear a comparison with Hovey's
Seedling, J., and the public shall learn of it.

[The Soil of the South.

CALVES. Mr. Editor.—The raising of calves is a subject of much interest to all of us farmers. Men who have had considerable experience in the business, have expressed various opinions as to the best and most economical method to be pursued; some contending stremuously for the "natural way" as they are pleased to denominate it; that is to say, allowing the college to the pursued; allowing the calves to run a certain period with their dams; while others assert with equal pertinacity, that a much better way is to separate them from their mothers when a few days old, and "taise them by hand." The farmer will of course take the advantages of these antagonising systems into careful consideration before granting sufferage to either; for it may be remarked that the cost of raising calves is an item of no trivial magnitude, especially where large numbers are raised annually, as is the case on many of

And yet the question of preference in regard to the rivel methods, is one which, after all, must be mainly determined by the circumstances of time and place; for, while in some localities, the value of the milk, butter and cheese, which the cow would produce, would be worth more than the calf; in others it would scarcely more than defray the cost of manufacturing, while the calf. the cost of manufacturing, while the calf would be valuable. A writer in the Genesee Farmer, presents his views on this subject as

" In the first instance, the butter and cheese made from the milk, would be worth more, in four months, than the value of the calf at ant age. In the latter, the proceeds of the hilk are nearly attained independent of the alf. This can be established by unquestion-d authority. Then there is a great balance of favor of the latter method.

That the calf that runs with the mother four months, will somewhat exceed in growth and proportion, the one reared by hand, is readily granted. But after that period, it is ten from the cow and compelled to graze d get its own living. Here a change o liet takes place; it shortly becomes stunted; its growth is checked, and this too when it ught to be in the most thriving condition. ought to be in the most thriving condition.—The one reared by hand becomes more and more accustomed to food, centinues gradually to improve, without receiving any check in its growth, so that when winter arrives, it is in a far better condition than the other."

There are different procedures in preparing the "mess" for the calf. Each one has his separate plan. One "mixes a quantity of milk, a portion of boiled potatoes and fine bran." Another "boils his milk and lets it stand till it becomes the temperature of the

ollars, aside from the manure and collars, and placed it in swamp ten cords of mick, and placed it in swamp ten cords of mick, and placed it in swamp ten cords of mick, and placed it in swamp ten cords of mick, and placed it in swamp ten cords of mick, and placed it in swamp ten cords of mick, and placed it in swamp ten cords of mick a portion of boiled potatoes and line bran." Another "boils his milk and lets it stand till it becomes the temperature of the cow." The plan most generally adopted, and perhaps the best, is to let the milk stand two hours, at first, when it is skimmed, heated to the temperature of milk from the cow, and a handful of shorts or flour, added to each calf's mess. Four or five quarts of milk is at first a proper quantity. This, however, is to be gradually increased as judgment can best direct. After four or five weeks, whey, with a small quantity of shorts, can be given with equal success. Calves reared in that those which run with the cows, and can be telefacture and easier managed through winter, and most generally ever afterward that those which run with the cows, and can be telefacture and easier managed through winter, and most generally ever afterward that those which run with the cows, and can be telefacture and easier managed through winter, and most generally ever afterward the first approach to the temperature of milk from the cow." The plan most generally adopted to the cow." The plan most general

WHAT SINGS THE LITTLE BIRDS TO THEE

BY MARY IRVING. What sings the little bird to thee-Chirping, chirping cheerily?
The chi'd look'd up with laughing eye-"The birdie sings sweet lullaby
To the cradle-nest that swings on high Up in the arms of the old oak tree! Just as mamma would sing to me!"

Mocking, mocking merrily?
The boy toss'd back his cur s of brown, And flung his cap to the moss-cups down;
"He sings forever, A life for me
In the forest, fetter ess and free!" I wish that I were a bird, to be Away from benches, and books, and school-Away on the wing of the west-wind cool, Floating in glee over earth and sea! O! a rover's life is the life for me!"

What sings the little bird to thee-Thrilling, thrilling tenderly? The girl of sixteen summers spoke, And o'er her cheek a rose light broke, As shaken from some cherub's wing, Above her young smile hovering;

"He heaves on the heart of the glad oak tree, Rock'd in the ocean of sunshine ever-And thril's the pulse of the leaves that quiver With the song he sings, 'I love, love thee! ""

What sings the little bird to thee-Melting air to melody? The mourner stood up mournfully, Within the shadow of the tree; And harshly on her heart-ache fell The note her child-heart echoed wel'. O, hush! 'tis only that dying lay, ' Passing away'-' Passing away'! Where, bright quiverer that thou art, Learnedst thou the sigh of a breaking heart? Still upon the old oak tree

Sings the bird from heaven to thec-Sings in sadness or in glee, Wearily or cherrily; Yet he sings unchangingly. Tis the heart holds every key Of his hidden harmony ! I sing the song he sang to me-What sings the little bird to thee?

THE LITTLE FROCK.

A common light blue muslin frock Is hanging on the wall, But no one in the household now Can wear a dress so small.

The sleeves are both turned inside out, And tell of summer wear; They seem to wait the owner's hands Which last year, hung them there.

'Twas at the children's festival Her Sunday dress was soiled-You need not turn it from the light-To me it is not spoiled!

A sad and yet a pleasant thought Is to the spirit told By this dear little rumpled thing, With dust in every fold.

Why should men weep that their home An angel's love is given-Or that, before them, she is gone To blessedness in Heaven!

> À GOOD NAME. Children choose it, Don't refuse it, 'Tis a precious diadem ; Highly prize it. You'll need it when you're men

Love and cherish, Keep and nourish. Tis more precious far than gold; Watch and guard it, Don't discard it, You will need it when you're old.

Edmund Quincy, an able writer in the

National Anti-Slavery Standard, says: "Kossuth has well exposed the meanness of our sneaking doctrine of non-intervention. The only excuse for it, as set forth by Washington, sixty years since, on the principle by which we had obtained our nationality, was that of physical weakness. That excuse can exist no longer. From a fourth or fifth rate power, we have grown up to be a second, if not a first rate one. And, moreover, the excuse is a lie. We have always been ready to interfere with other nations when the slave power demanded it. The war of 1812 was such an interference, so was the war with Mexico, so have been our intermeddlings with slavery in Cuba, and with the attempts of England to suppress the slave trade."

J. R. GIDDINGS The sharp Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune has the following which we commend

to the Atlas and other Whig prints :-"Rev. Mr. Hillyer of Georgia, expounded Georgia politics this morning, with unction. He was followed by Mr. Giddings, in an anti-Compromise speech, marked by his usual force and ability parts of it were eloquent and effective, and its general tone of fervid sincerity won a large and patient attention."

Mr. Webster in 1848. said:

"I have said gentlemen, that in this BUFFALO PLATFORM, this collect of the new school, there is nothing new. Nothing has been pointed out as new. THERE IS NOTHING IN IT THAT ALL THE WHIGS OF THE MIDDLE AND NORTHERN STATES MAY NOT ADDRY. Gentlemen, it is well known that there is nothing in this Buffalo Platform which, in general, does not meet the approbation and THE ENTIRE APPROBA-TION OF ALL THE WHIGS OF THE MIDDLE AND NORTHERN STATES. Suppose now that all of us who are Whigs should go and join the Free Soil party what would be the result? Why, so far, nothing would happen but that the Whig Party Would have Changed its name. That Would have a LL. Instead of being the Whig party, it would be the Free Soil party. "WE SHOULD BE ALL THERE, EXACTIVE

UPON THE SAME PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH WE HAVE ALREADY STOOD."

WHAT MARTHA RUSSELL SAYS.—This popular lady writes thus of Daniel Webster, in a letter from Washington. letter from Washington.

"I also had the honor of meeting Mr. Webster, and nothing I have seen here, unless it be the tearful eyes and agonized face of a poor slave mother as she spoke of her child sold away to the far south, has affected me so sadly as the sight of the Honorable Secretary's face. I have never been accustomed to connect anything like physical debility with my conceptions of Mr. Webster, and I was therefore, surprised—shocked to find instead of a Titian in the contract of the second contract any a feeble, debilitated, worn-out old

y in advance:—

py of the Magazine, and one of the Print, \$3

ppies of the Magazine, and two of the Prints \$5.

spies of the Magazine, and five of the Print to
ith one copy of both works to the getter up of of Sartain's Magazine being of itself \$3 per im, both works jointly may now, by the above offer, ad for what was heretofore the price of each sepa-Preparations are making to publish in the Magazine a eries of Illustrated articles on American Heroes, comtending with a Pictorial Life of General Jackson.

By Agents wanted in every town and village in the inited States, to get up Clubs upon the above liberal erms. terms.
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mong the complaints for which these Fills are highly commided are the followins, viz.

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BEST QUALITIES,

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GREAT BARGAINS.

It is uscless to enumerate articles, or to make prices known through the papers, for this establishment is well known, having kept the LARGEST AND BEST Stock, and selling it the CHEAPEST of any concern in this vicenty. They will continue so to do, therefore nothing more need be said, but call at the

ONE PRICE STORE,

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I large assortment of FOREIGN and DO-MESTIC MARBLE, of the best quality, will

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